THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 161

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Survey Begun on Auto Use; War Voted on Axis Allies; Postwar Control of Air?

The World's Day—June 4, 1942

New England: Use Survey Begun on Automobiles

Citywide survey begun in West Roxbury to determine ways motorists put their cars to use. [Page 2.]

Plans for rationing 10,000 bicycles just released will not be complete until end of week or first of next, Office of Price Administration said. [Page 2.]

Smaller businessmen of New England discuss war contracts and civilian problems in convention panel at Hotel Sheraton this afternoon. [Page 5.]

Protection for young people on farms, recruited through Volunteer Land Corps for service in Vermont and New Hampshire this summer demanded by civic and social groups. [Page 2.]

Washington: Senate Votes War on Axis Allies

Declarations of war against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania were approved unanimously by the Senate, completing Congressional action on the measures.

Improvements in the gasoline rationing system on the East Coast in July were forecast by Price Administrator Henderson to provide more adequate distribution. [Page 3.]

Purchase of all Government requirements of canned salmon, pilchards, sea herring, sardines, and mackerel from the 1942 catch by the Agricultural Marketing Administration was ordered by the War Production Board. Needs of the armed forces and lend-lease program will be supplied from these purchases.

President Roosevelt signed legislation extending until July 1, 1946, the authority of the Land Bank Commissioner to make loans on behalf of the Federal Farm Mortgage Commission. The loans are designed chiefly to help farmers in stock-raising areas.

Creation of 24 new defense rental areas, freezing rents at March 1 levels, was ordered by Price Administrator Henderson, bringing to 366 the total of communities thus far brought under the rent-freezing orders.

King George II of Greece will arrive in Washington Wednesday, June 10, for conferences with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull, and other officials, the State Department announced.

Three top-ranking air officers—Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark—returned to Washington from London following discussions there with British military leaders.

Division between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Mine Workers of America extended by C. I. O. President Murray's speech attacking the record of John L. Lewis. [Page 9.]

A bill authorizing appointment of 536 additional cadets annually to the United States Military Academy at West Point, bringing total enrollment to 2,496 for the class registering July 1, was signed into law by President Roosevelt. The measure gives each Congressman four instead of three appointees.

Europe: Allied Postwar Control of Air Urged

Postwar control of the air by Britain, the United States and Russia, combined with a new League of Nations to police the world, was urged by Lord Brabazon, pioneer British airman and former Minister of Aircraft Production. [Page 8.]

Premier Mussolini is conferring with his Cabinet in Rome, the Rome Radio stated in obvious reply to British radio reports that the Duce was visiting the Libyan front.

Monaco, the world's smallest sovereign state on the French Mediterranean coast, suspended forthcoming elections as "inopportune considering present circumstances."

Tension in Czechoslovakia moved to a new peak as a result of the passing of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo chief in Prague.

National: Warning Sounded on Federal Waste

A warning against wasteful overexpansion of Government agencies during wartime was sounded by the Civil Service Reform Administration in its annual report made public at New York.

Japan's attack on Dutch Harbor, Alaska, did not find public opinion on the Pacific Coast unprepared. [Page 1.]

The Swedish liner Drottningholm sailed for Lisbon with 949 Axis diplomats and nationals, its second voyage from New York to Lisbon to exchange diplomats.

The War: Japan Strikes North in War Strategy

Alaska: Japanese planes carried out two raids on Dutch Harbor, American naval base in Aleutian Islands.

RAF: Large force of RAF planes bombed Bremen, German port on North Sea.

Commandos: British troops staged a successful reconnaissance raid on Boulogne-Le Touquet area of Nazi-held French coast.

Libya: British troops drove Nazis out of an Axis strong point at Tamar, 21 miles southwest of Tobruk and beat off attack on left flank of Allied defense line.

Russia: Fighting on Eastern Front was limited to local engagements.

Australia: Allied submarine was reported to have sunk 6,000-ton armed Japanese transport, with probable loss of 12,000 troops, and two other enemy vessels.

China: Three American officers, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton and Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, arrived in Chungking for conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Transport Solution—9,753 Bikes Freed

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The War Production Board has released 9,753 bicycles to war production plants for messenger service and the transportation of workers, more than half of them to the Douglas Aircraft Company at Santa Monica, Calif.

The heaviest demand has come from California aircraft plants, officials reported, because of the automobile tire shortage and the heavy load on mass transportation facilities in that area of increasing employment.

The Douglas company has been authorized to purchase 5,766 bicycles; Lockheed Aircraft Company of Burbank, Calif., 1,981; Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of Fort Worth, Texas, 250; Grumman Aircraft Engine Company at Beth Page, N. Y., 600; Spicer Manufacturing Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, 300, and Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Boston, 100.

Retail sales of new adult bicycles are frozen, pending a rationing program, but any industrial establishment, half of whose orders in April carried military priority ratings, may obtain releases in advance of the rationing.

Legionnaires Move Inland For Wartime Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4 (AP)—The American Legion national convention, stripped of its peacetime glamor and fun, will be held in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19 to 21, instead of New Orleans, La., original choice for the sessions.

New Orleans gave up the meeting because of its coastal position and a threatened shortage of transportation service. Kansas City was chosen by the Legion's National Executive Committee yesterday over seven other midwestern cities.

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FAIR TONIGHT — WARMER — RAIN — COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Revenue Drop Puts Bay State In Predicament

Seriousness of situation turns eyes of officials to whatever remains of $7,000,000 war fund.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Indicative of the serious fiscal prospect facing the Commonwealth and its cities and towns was the revelation at the State House today that officials are even eyeing what remains of the $7,000,000 special war fund as a cushion for diminishing public revenues.

The Massachusetts fiscal picture must be painted in the most somber tones. Not only is it a matter of diminishing gasoline taxes and similar imposts. Even the income tax, which many had supposed would zoom upwards because of augmented employment and wages, appears likely to plummet downward.

The story in this, as explained by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long—and it will come as a surprise to many—is simply that the big proportion of income tax does not come from wages at all. The bulk, 74 per cent to be exact, comes from the six per cent tax on interest and dividends. Dividends are being cut already, and would be cut dramatically should the boosted Federal tax on excess profits become law.

Saving Forecast

Unless air-raid disasters occur in Massachusetts, necessitating high expenditures for civilian relief and the like, Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner and other officials, foresee saving of the major portion of the nearly $4,000,000 remaining in the $7,000,000 fund.

However, it is anticipated that regular civilian defense activities of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will tap the fund for an additional $400,000 for the remainder of the year, its own $400,000 appropriation having been almost exhausted.

State officials foresee few further extraordinary expenses that will drain the remaining millions from the war fund.

Major expenditures thus far from the fund include nearly $2,000,000 for State employee salary increases voted by the special session of the Legislature in January; $671,600 for expansion of the State Guard and purchase of equipment for the Public Safety Committee. Of course further funds for the State Guard will be necessary, even without an air raid or an invasion attempt, but, barring these possibilities, this expense is not expected to be large.

Building Backlog

Efforts of Governor Saltonstall and State financial experts to avoid tapping of the war fund is part of a general plan to build up a several million dollar backlog to ease the effect of a definitely determined slump in important State revenue sources.

Mr. Long, executives of the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations and others have already warned cities and towns of declining State revenues. To help meet this situation they have pleaded for local and State economy and called upon cities and towns to forego possible 1942 tax rate reductions so that a revenue surplus may be built up this year for use in 1943.

Major revenue losses are anticipated in the gasoline tax and other automobile fees and in the State income tax. Loss of gasoline taxes, registration and license fees may run as high as 50 per cent of

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Stimson Warns More Raids to Come; Will Dutch Harbor Attack Arouse U.S.? British Batter Bremen With Bombs

Importance of attack depends on future Japanese strategy in Alaskan area.

By Rodney Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

Japan's air attack on Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands is to the people of this Pacific rim of the United States like the first bolt from a long-gathering storm cloud on the near horizon. The thunderclap and downpour bring a feeling almost of relief. There is an indication at least of the direction the enemy hopes to take.

Perhaps this move is a feint, as the Coral Sea naval move is now supposed to have been. Or it may be only a scouting expedition, the risk of a comparatively few airplanes to learn what kind of reception the United States air installations along the Aleutians and in Alaska are capable of giving.

Whatever the intent of this raid, as it will doubtless be revealed in the summer weeks ahead, it did not find public opinion on the rim of the North American continent unprepared.

Displacing Complacency

"We need something to wake us up" has become a common saying in street and office conversation. Interpreted, this is an ordinary citizen's way of striking at a complacency which distant military tragedies, war bond drives, blackouts, dimouts, and even roaring squadrons of airplanes, and the appearance of barrage balloons along the coast have not dispelled.

Dutch Harbor is one-quarter nearer to Seattle than Pearl Harbor is to San Francisco. It is 1,694 miles from Seattle by air line; Honolulu and San Francisco are 2,091 miles apart. Tokyo is 2,460 miles from Dutch Harbor by air.

The implications of the Dutch Harbor raid are fairly well known to most adults: The possibility of simultaneous attack by the Japanese against Vladivostok and the Russian Maritime Provinces on the one hand and the Aleutian Chain and Alaska, with the latter's access by air to the continental mainland; or an attack on Alaska and fog-hidden raids on the United States coast, while maintaining the pretense of friendship with Russia.

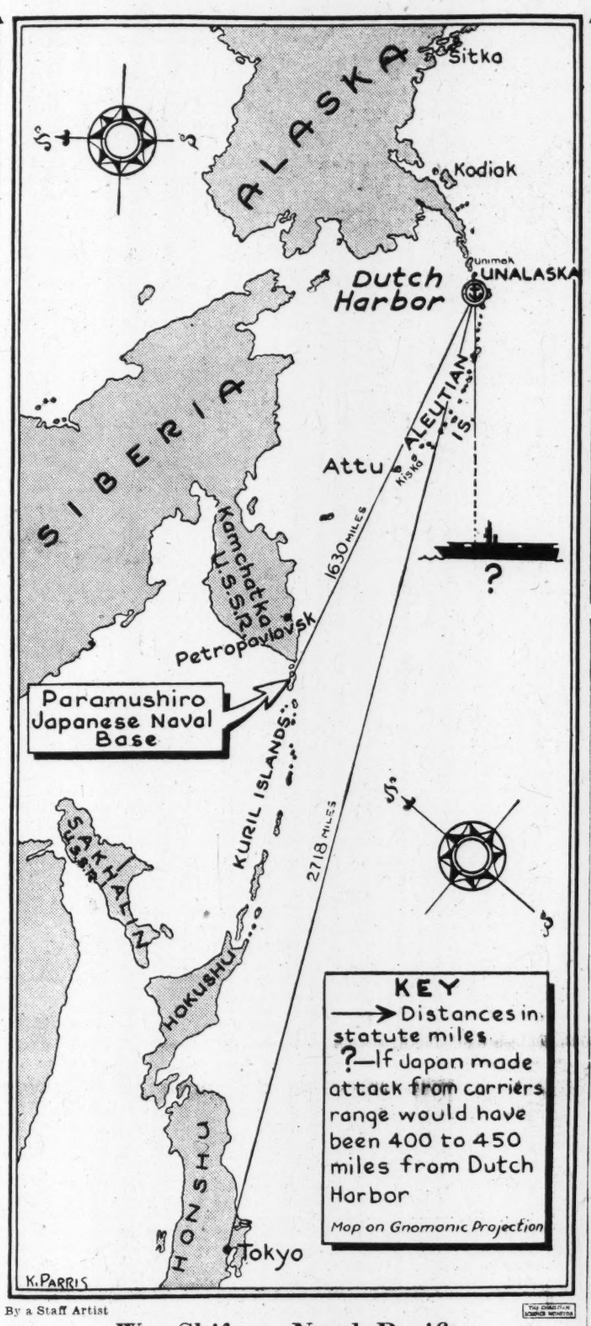
Cloak of Censorship

The same censorship which has kept Alaska one of the most secret places in all the realm of the United Nations since last Dec. 7 is still operating. It is known up and down this coast that the Aleutian chain of islands, resembling as it does a pointed gun is actually a gun for military purposes—and loaded.

There are on the coast as well as in the command of the Army Air Force, many believers in Gen. William "Billy" Mitchell, the first ranking American army officer to preach supremacy of the airplane in all kinds of combat. "Who holds Alaska rules the world," is quoted by his admirers as part of his aviation-based dictum.

Is the battle for Alaska nearing? If so, unless Japan undertakes first to conquer Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula and all the coastal area of Eastern Siberia, the natural advantages of distance and position

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By a Staff Artist

War Shifts to North Pacific

Distances from Dutch Harbor to key Japanese points are shown, although bombing is believed to have taken place from carriers. The direction of "north" varies on the above map. The North Pole is at "off-the-map" intersection of North arrows of the two compasses.

War Secretary cautions that enemy attacks may be directed at United States itself.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — The American Army and Navy were ready today to take full advantage of the warning given them in the surprisingly light Japanese raid upon Dutch Harbor, Alaska, as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson cautioned that more enemy air attacks, some of them probably directed against the United States itself, could be expected.

Admitting that it is difficult to understand why the first Japanese blow against American territory in the Western Hemisphere should have been so feeble, war officials believe the Dutch Harbor raid not only will result in a far greater alertness but also will provide valuable experience for the expected further assaults.

Even before the Navy Department communiqué was issued, official Washington had expressed the opinion that the Japanese raid had been for the purpose of testing American defenses in Alaska in preparation for a blow against American positions dominating the entire North Pacific.

Although comment on the raid still is sparse and cautious, the feeling prevails that there is no particular cause for rejoicing in the fact that only four enemy bombers were engaged and that little damage was done. It is pointed out that if the raid was a reconnaissance measure only, the Japanese would not throw the same strength benind the blow that they did at Pearl Harbor.

'Real Thing' to Come

Within both Army and the Navy there is a certainty that this first weak enemy appearance in Eastern Pacific waters in some months will be followed by the "real thing" within the measurable future. This was emphasized by Secretary Stimson, who told newspapermen that "I warned you last week that there would be raids.

"I caution you this is not the only and last raid we may expect."

Asked if he also believed that such future attacks would be conducted against the territory of some of the 48 states, the Secretary said: "I make no restrictions on the geographic possibility of these raids."

It has been the Secretary's now-successful contention that both the course of the war and the sting of the American raid on Japan would force the enemy to carry his attack to North America.

Reading behind the Navy Department's statement that "the source of the attacking Japanese aircraft has not been definitely determined but they are thought to have been carrier-based," Washington is confident the powerful long-range flying boats of the United States Navy already are scouring hundreds of thousands of square miles of ocean in search for the mother ship.

Discouraging Features

One discouraging feature of the picture, as it is seen here, is that the first raid was able to last for 15 minutes. It is felt that had American planes and antiaircraft crews been on the alert, the enemy would not have been able to afford the comparative leisure of a quarter of an hour.

The fact that the Navy Department has issued all the information

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Japanese planes bomb Dutch Harbor Naval Base only once in two visits.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The first air raids on the North American continent appear to have been minor affairs designed primarily to test American defenses and for reconnaissance.

Japanese planes appeared twice yesterday over Dutch Harbor, United States naval base in the Aleutians. The Navy, in divulging details today, said bombs were dropped only on the first raid. The second squadron of planes apparently contented itself with observation, although the possibility that antiaircraft fire prevented them from getting low enough for accurate bombing is not to be discounted.

Attacking planes were four bombers convoyed by fighters which presumably were carrier-based. According to the Navy, damage was slight and resultant fires were quickly extinguished.

The raids were not unexpected. Army and Navy officers familiar with the high value the Japanese put on "face" had been looking for something of the sort ever since General Doolittle shook Nipponese aplomb by attacking Tokyo. Further attacks likewise are anticipated, Secretary Stimson told his press conference today.

Meanwhile, the RAF has struck another blow at Germany, hitting this time at Bremen, big port on the North Sea, and British Commandos have executed an apparently fruitful reconnaissance raid on the Boulogne-Le Touquet region of the German-occupied French coast. The Bremen raid was on a considerably smaller scale than the attacks on Cologne and Essen, but considerable damage seems to have been caused.

On the North African front, General Auchinleck's British forces drove German armored units out of a strong point at Tamar, 21 miles southwest of Tobruk, and beat off an assault by Axis mechanized troops on the left flank of the 50-mile British defense line from Bir Hacheim to El Gazala.

In the Far East, an Allied submarine sank 22,000 tons of Japanese shipping — three vessels including a 6,000-ton armed troop transport which probably carried 12,000 men. In announcing the sinkings, General MacArthur's headquarters declined to say when or where they occurred. Japanese submarines also were reported active along the Australian East Coast, attacking three cargo vessels and sinking one.

In China, fighting on widely scattered fronts appeared to be rising rapidly in intensity. The Japanese claimed to be pushing ahead in Chekiang, Kwangtung, and Kiangsi Provinces and to have broken through the outer defenses of Chuhsien, key rail city in Chekiang.

Three top-ranking American officers in the Far Pacific, General Stilwell, General Brereton, and General Chennault, arrived in Chungking for a conference with Gen. Cniang Kai-shek and a Chinese spokesman said he had heard reports of large new Japanese concentrations in Manchukuo opposite Siberia.

Dutch Harbor

The Navy, describing the situation at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, as quiet at present, reported today that the second wave of enemy planes which flew over the base Wednesday failed to drop bombs and probably was engaged only in reconnaissance.

A communiqué declared total damage at the base was not extensive and fires were quickly extinguished after the initial raid.

While the source of the attacking aircraft has not been definitely determined, the communiqué said, they are believed to have been carrier-based.

Brief official reports gave few details of the attacks. But Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate to Congress, gave this warning: "I am afraid we may have a struggle on our hands to keep that area."

The first attack was by four Japanese bombers and about 15 fighters at 6 a. m. Alaska time (noon Eastern War Time) Wednesday, an dlasted about 15 minutes.

"A few warehouses were set on fire but no serious damage was

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Gandhi Demands Withdrawal Now of British From India

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, June 4—Mohandas K. Gandhi, dominant figure among the leaders of India's Nationalist Congress Party, has demanded immediate withdrawal of the British from India.

This startling advancement in the venerable leader's policy of nonviolence, published in his journal, Harijan, might on face value portend some radical move in the near future, particularly when taken in conjunction with the strong anti-British line advocated by Mr. Gandhi.

A closer analysis, however, of the political situation in India today leads to the assumption that any precipitate action against the British is still a long way off. First of all there is the continued absence of any specific issue likely to arouse general popular emotion and create the moral impetus essential to the success of any mass movement.

Secondly it is probable that the

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Six Makers of Explosives Indicted on Trust Charges

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., five other explosive manufacturers and 10 of their officials were indicted by a Federal grand jury today on charges of conspiring to fix prices in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Also named were the Hercules Powder Company and the Atlas Powder Company, both of Wilmington, Del.; the Austin Powder Company of Cleveland, Ohio; Illinois Powder Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., and the King Powder Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The 10-page indictment contended that the effect of the alleged conspiracy was to "maintain the prices of commercial explosives and blasting supplies to all classes of consumers at high, arbitrary and artificial levels."

The indictment also charged that the defendants controlled 75 per cent of the total volume of commercial explosives and blasting supplies produced in the nation.

Sales at collusive prices were made, the indictment said, "not only to consumers and jobbers generally throughout the country, but to state, county and municipal governments, to contractors for use in connection with construction of Federal defense projects, and to agencies and departments of the Federal Government."

Individuals indicted were S. G. Baker, director of sales of the Explosive Division of du Pont and his assistant, H. W. Hobson; C. C. Gerow, director of sales for Hercules and his assistant, H. M. Lynch; E. Frost, director of Atlas sales, and his assistant, W. E. Hazletine; Norman T. Alexander, Vice-President of Austin; M. J. Moses, sales director of Illinois Powder; Eugene King, President, and F. T. Morse, sales manager of the King company.

The true bill declared that the conspiracy dated back to 1938.

Special Assistant United States Attorney General Allen A. Dobey said in a statement that du Pont was dissolved in 1912 as a monopoly under the Sherman Act and that the Atlas and Hercules companies were founded by court decree. This decree, he added, transferred assets of the du Pont company to Atlas and Hercules for the purpose of providing competition with du Pont. All three were enjoined by the court then, Mr. Dobey said from entering into any future price-fixing arrangement.

Target of Japanese Air Attack



Associated Press

Dutch Harbor

As it appears from the harbor side with hills of Unalaska in the background. American Navy planes rest on the water.

City-Wide Check on Use of Passenger Autos to Start in the West Roxbury Area

Survey to Be in the Charge Of Traffic Board Engineer

To ascertain the use of passenger vehicles in the mass transportation picture, a check will begin at once in the West Roxbury section of Boston, on the use of private automobiles, it was announced today by William H. Day, Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Defense Transportation.

The survey—first of several to cover various sections of the city—is to be made with the view of determining those who use their cars in going to and from work and how many passengers they carry, as well as the time of departure from home and from work at the end of the day.

Philip T. Desmond, Chief Engineer of the Boston Traffic Commission, will direct the survey which is in line with the plan to conserve essential transportation, particularly from the standpoints of lengthening the useful life of passenger cars and tires, and increasing the efficiency of mass transportation.

Location of the section of West Roxbury to be surveyed, selected because of its distance from carlines, is the area bounded by La Grange Street, West Roxbury Parkway, Center, and Washington Streets.

The information will be procured by means of personal door-to-door canvass. Properly identified representatives, possibly police officers, will be assigned to the work, it is understood, and the series of questions will be asked at every home in that area. All results will be tabulated as a means of arriving at the conclusions sought, it was stated today.





10,000 Bikes Released in N. E.; Slight Delay in Rationing

Plans for rationing bicycles will not be ready until the end of this week, possibly not until next week, the Boston headquarters of the Office of Price Administration announced today.

The announcement was made as New England learned of the release of the first batch of 10,000 two-wheelers since the enforcement of the freezing order of the War Production Board.

The 10,000 bikes released today were distributed mainly to aircraft factories and plants in other parts of the country, leaving New Englanders, otherwise without transportation, still dependent on walking.

Rationing plans for the bikes are almost complete, according to the OPA in Boston, but are not yet ready for publication. Application forms for the two-wheelers have not yet been received here. Meanwhile, construction of the so-called Victory Bike, designed for economy in metals and other war essential materials, is proceeding.

New Dye Process Revealed by Navy

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Commander F. P. Delahanty of the Navy Bureau of Supplies and Accounts told a House appropriations subcommittee that the Navy was working with a small mill in Massachusetts in experiments on a new method of dyeing fabrics for uniforms.

"If that mill proves successful on a large scale—and it has proven successful on a small scale—there are a number of mills that will be able to make the cloth and it will be dyed by machinery," he said in testimony which was made public yesterday.

The project was started about two years ago to find a suitable method for indigo dyeing. The machine cost $100,000 and will handle about 4,800 yards of cloth on an eight-hour shift. The Navy has had some success with it in lighter fabrics, he said.

Commander Delahanty told of the experiment in answer to questions whether small firms were manufacturing dyed navy fabrics. He said there were none, and that this new machinery might make it possible for small concerns to get orders.

Lowell Thomas to Speak At Emerson Graduation

Lowell Thomas, lecturer, author, and news commentator, will address alumni and graduates during Emerson College graduation exercises to be held at 10 o'clock in the New Old South Church, Monday, June 9. Harry Seymour Ross, president of the college, will award diplomas, and Representative Dana T. Gallup of Cambridge will officiate for the Trustees.

Hub-Portsmouth New Bus Service On Pike Starts

Start of a new bus line, operating on the Newburyport Turnpike between Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., was announced by the Boston & Maine today. The new line is designed to serve those living on or near the turnpike, who have heretofore been a considerable distance from regular transportation lanes.

The line will serve, besides Boston and Portsmouth, Everett, Malden, Saugus (Cliftondale), Lynnfield, West Peabody, Danvers, Topsfield, Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, Newburyport, Salisbury, and Hampton.

No local passengers will be carried between the Boston and Lynnfield-Peabody line in either direction. There are other restrictions in Danvers, Salisbury, and Newburyport forbidding the carrying of local passengers.

Eastbound trips will leave Boston week days at 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5, and 7 p. m. The 5 and 7 trips will also operate on Sundays.

Westbound week day trips will leave Portsmouth at 5:04 a. m., 8 and 9:55 a. m., and 4 p. m. The 5:04 and 9:55 a. m. trips will also run on Sundays.



Wide World

Old-Time Carriage Business Booms Again

In Winchester, Mass., Francis R. Henderson of the famous carriage-making firm of Henderson Brothers, faces the prospect of a sellout of what a few years ago seemed to be obsolete stock.

The Henderson firm began manufacturing luxury carriages with hand-carved bodies, satin upholstery, and windows of beveled plate glass in 1856, and for half a century or more sold its products in all parts of the world. Then came the automobiles, and when the firm closed in 1926, some 2,000 vehicles then on hand were stored in and about Boston.

About three years ago, Mr. Henderson brought 500 of the carriages to his Winchester farm and when the war began burned 200 to salvage the metal. Today, from eight to ten carriages are being sold daily—and the demand is increasing.

Upper pictures show Mr. Henderson examining a supply of harness he still has stored in a loft in his barn, and on the right a platform spring rockaway carriage with glass sides, one of the most stylish carriages used in New England in the horse and buggy days. About to enter the old coach is Miss Dorothy Dole of Melrose, Mass. Lower picture shows workmen preparing to recondition some of the old-time coaches stored by Mr. Henderson.

Land Corps Plan Safeguards Urged to Insure Its Success

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"If the Volunteer Land Corps is a worth-while project, as undoubtedly it is," said John J. Connelly, Probation Officer of the Boston Juvenile Court, today, "let's insure its success by providing it with all the safeguards it should have."

Mr. Connelly was speaking as one of those who have been called in by the V. L. C. for criticism and advice, now that the job of recruiting and publicizing is well under way, and the task remains to plan for the care and supervision of the young recruits. He urged forcefully that the greatest care be taken to see that only the proper boys and girls are sent to the farms, and that only the suitable farms are registered for placement purposes.

Applicants Already Placed

Of the 1,787 applicants for farm work received by the Corps, 50 have already been placed upon farms in the rich Connecticut Valley section of Vermont and New Hampshire, and many more placements are expected to be made in the next few weeks as school terms come to a close, say Land Corps officials.

This ambitious project, encouraged by the Federal Government but administered from headquarters in New York City, for obtaining much needed farm labor from among the country's youth is being watched with considerable interest by States outside of New England, and much may depend upon its success or failure. The headquarters of the organization, of which Miss Dorothy Thompson is National Chairman, reported a month ago that it had a list of 600 farmers registered with the United States Employment Service as willing and qualified to give jobs to young persons selected by the Corps staff. Although more recent figures are not immediately available, it is believed that this figure may have risen considerably, since suitable farms are being registered daily.

By far the greatest number of placements are in Vermont at present, although notices of the availability of the plan have been mailed by the V. L. C. office to farmers in New Hampshire also. A few field workers, some of them with experience in social work, have recently been stationed in Vermont for the purpose of visiting farming communities, and investigating farmers who have applied for help. It is intended that they will co-operate closely with the County Agents in making certain that the farmer applying for a worker has a good reputation in his community, that conditions on the farm are safe and suitable, that the worker will be given a bed and room to himself, that the drinking water on the farm is pure, and that the farmer is financially able to pay the required wage, of which the minimum is $21 a month, and to pay $10 premium on an accident insurance policy covering the worker.

Plan Is Popular

However, the machinery for this supervision is as yet hardly more than functioning. The enthusiasm of youth for the plan and the opportunity it offers for aiding personally in the war effort, as well as the enthusiasm of its executive and administrative officers during the recruiting period, may have resulted in more emphasis on the promotion phase than on the long-term planning and social welfare aspects of the scheme.

Many objections of this nature indeed have from time to time arisen among civic and social workers who have been called on by the Corps for advice. Questions have been asked, such as, Is any contract made in behalf of the volunteer with the farmer? How many days a week will the volunteer work? What supervision will be given the volunteer while he is away from home? Is the supervisor trained, and will he or she be available to the worker at any time by phone or via transportation?

The V. L. C. staff believe they have met most if not all of the objections and that whatever weaknesses remain in the system will be strengthened with time and experience, without, they feel, the risk of injury or misfortune to the recruits.

Up to now, the experience of the Corps has been that the jobs exceed the number of laborers, and they do not see any possibility of young people who can qualify, failing to find a job on a farm. Experienced placement and social agency workers are inclined to disagree with this, believing that the records of the United States Employment Service are not at present geared to the demands of the Land Corps, which of course present a new sort of problem. Their criticisms and suggestions, however, have already resulted in improved methods on the part of the Corps personnel.

Very Definite About Jobs

To each successful applicant, the Corps makes plain just what his or her work will be. Girls usually do the milking, the milk handling, the feeding of the livestock, and some of the housework, while boys do outside work of whatever kinds they are able. Parents of minors must sign their applications to the Corps, and each volunteer is required to furnish letters of reference. The parents are given the recruit's address and the name and address of the field worker responsible for him, and at any time parents may obtain full information about their child's situation. During the season, efforts will be made by field workers and by the County Agents to see that the recruit enters into the community life and recreation. Lectures on community history will be given, and groups formed for various recreational and educational pursuits.

Will "City" and "Country" Mix?

Whether these plans are made effective depends upon the effectiveness of the V. L. C. organization, assert those social and civic leaders who have been called upon for criticism and advice. Some of them are frankly concerned about the chances of a successful first season and fear that lack of advance planning and of appreciation of the enormous problems created by the transplanting of city-bred young persons onto the farm, may bring about at least minor failures within the project.

"It is quite an undertaking," said a member of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, who had an opportunity to observe the Land Corps work, "to assemble a group of boys and girls and fit them into unusual conditions right out of cities onto farms and expect everything to function smoothly from the outset."

"There are many problems," he added, "that enter into farm life and communities which these boys and girls won't be accustomed to or be able to adjust themselves to as readily as we may think they will."

All groups seems agreed, however, that it is possible the fervor of youth and its recognition of a serious emergency may solve many of the problems through unselfish willingness to serve the country even at the cost of long work hours and little pay, and that youth itself may furnish the adjustment which the experts foresee as necessary.

Revenue Drop in Bay State

Continued from Page 1

the present $30,000,000 annual yield.

At the same time Mr. Long predicted a 50 per cent drop in Massachusetts $18,000,000 income tax yield, if the Federal Government goes through with its increased tax on excess profits.

Long Explains

The Commissioner after explaining that 74 per cent of the State income tax yield comes from the 6 per cent tax on interest and dividends, pointed out that only the remaining 24 per cent is derived from the 1½ per cent tax on salaries over $2,000. He pointed out that it takes the tax on a $10,000 salary to equal the revenue produced by the 6 per cent tax on $2,000 in dividends.

The Commissioner revealed that he is drafting a plan under which various tax adjustments may be made to help relieve the situation. But he pointed out that little relief could be obtained from lower State income tax exemptions and boosting the rate on salaries.

Cities and towns are hit by the income tax revenue slump because the proceeds are distributed to the communities after the State subtracts an amount for administration expenses. Likewise, the gasoline tax drop affects the cities and towns because in recent years $10,000,000 annually has been distributed to them from the gasoline tax to help ease local tax burdens.

Furthermore, the State budget is an open-ended affair. If revenue available to the State is insufficient to meet State budget costs, the cities and towns are assessed a State tax to eliminate the deficiency. This tax is laid directly on the overburdened real estate taxpayer. The State levy has ranged as high as $17,000,000.

The Governor's $7,000,000 war fund is made up of economies on regular State department appropriations and through $3,500,000 in free cash gained at the close of the 1941 fiscal year through previous savings, and the fact that revenue in that year exceeded estimates.

Hathaway Mills Striking Weavers Return to Looms

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 4 (AP)—After a union threat to blacklist them unless they returned to their looms in the Hathaway Mills, striking weavers went back to work today ending a 10-day unauthorized strike against an increased work load.

Officials at the mill said that the first shift of weavers reported for work at 6 a. m. and that others of the 156 strikers were being registered for the second and third shifts.

The War Labor Board had failed to induce the strikers to return last week and even pleas of the national offices of the United Textile Workers of America (American Federation of Labor) failed to budge them.

Last night, the War Labor Board announced that union leaders had agreed to help supply replacements for strikers who persisted in remaining away today and that disciplinary measures would be taken against the recalcitrants.

The strikers in secret meeting last night voted to return.

Camouflage Of Bay State Areas Planned

Military, naval, and vital industrial areas in Massachusetts will be camouflaged to "confuse enemy raiders," the State Committee on Public Safety has announced.

Appointing a camouflage section, the Committee disclosed plans to effect a "marked change" in State topography not only through camouflage but also through concealment or displacement of familiar landmarks.

Thirty-one men, many already trained in war camouflage in 1917-18, were recruited for the Public Safety Committee's new division, and came from the ranks of architects, engineers, sculptors, model makers, photographers, mural painters, artists, color experts, landscape architects, nurserymen and others schooled in protective concealment.

First Naval District Calls For Binocular Contributions

War Activities in New England

Binoculars and Radio Phones Wanted—From the headquarters of the First Naval District, Boston, comes a call to patriotic citizens who have binoculars or radio telephone equipment which might be of use to the Navy in the all-out war effort. Those having such material are urged to contribute it for the duration, as these important items are greatly needed in Uncle Sam's expanding fleet of warcraft.

Two main sizes of binoculars are needed, 6 x 30 and 7 x 50, of Zeiss or Bausch & Lomb manufacture. An identification tag, bearing the name and address of the contributor, should be fastened to each instrument. The binoculars should be securely packed in a box or carton and shipped to the Naval Observatory, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

All such instruments still on hand at the end of the war will be returned to the owners. Upon receipt of binoculars in Washington, a check for one dollar will be mailed the contributor. It is interesting to note that during the last World War a total of 31,000 instruments were accepted for Naval use and, as far as is known, but one pair of binoculars was missing when that war terminated.

It is believed that there are many radio amateurs and others who have in their possession radio telephone equipment ideal for use in the Navy. Owners of any such equipment, willing to make this patriotic gesture, may forward their contribution to Commandant, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

M. I. T. Teachers Named Consultants—Three members of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are among the 54 authorities in special fields who have been named as consultants of the new Advisory Board to the Resources Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General, it was announced today at First Corps Area Headquarters, Boston.

The M. I. T. men, all department heads, are: Dr. E. A. Shwartz, of textiles; Prof. B. E. Porter, of Food Technology, and Prof. Robert Williams, of the Non-Ferrous Metals Department. These experts will assist in the Quartermaster Corps' program of product design and production, and will be asked for advice on problems connected with their special fields.

Infantrymen Pursue Officers' Course—The 26th Infantry Division's June quota of candidates for the Infantry Officers Candidate School, Fort Benning, Ga., was completed yesterday with the announcement by Capt. Irvin L. Allen, of Quincy, Division Personnel Officer, that 78 enlisted men will begin training for their second lieutenant commissions on June 13.

Brothers in Army Plane Crash—Among the seven Army officers and enlisted men killed in the crash of an Army plane near Mobile, Ala., were two Gardner, Mass., brothers: Pvt. Donald L. Delay and Corp. Richard C. Delay. The announcement came from Capt. B. A. Bentley, Public Relations Officer at Key Field, Meridian, Miss., from which place the flight was made.

Signal Training Spiced With Sports—A physical training program spiced with sports is the 57th Signal Battalion's novel and highly successful way of whipping their men into shape—and they love it. For there's nothing dull or routine about training with baseballs, javelins, discuses, shotputs, or horizontal bars. That's what they're using in that Battalion, and the men are giving one another keen competition to obtain a high rating in the tests.

Furthermore, all the athletic setups are improvised, with the exception of the javelin and high-jump bars, which are obtainable at the gymnasium at Camp Edwards. The other equipment has been made by the soldiers, such as, for example, the shotput, which was made by the cable splicers who melted and shaped 16 pounds of lead.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

History of the Railroads in the United States told in a display of pictures, books, and mementos from private collections. At the Boston Public Library, Puvis de Chavannes Gallery. Exhibition continues through June 28 with Library remaining open until 9 p. m. each evening.

"Before and After the Automobile," a review of styles in carriages seen from books belonging to the Boston Public Library's collection. In Sargent Hall of the Library, Boston Branch, through June 14.

Friday

Gallery talk entitled "Historic Textiles" at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Sayward will lead the discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly warmer tonight than last night. Gentle winds.

Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight. Scattered light showers after midnight.

New Hampshire: Slightly warmer tonight. Showers in north portion.

Southwestern Maine: Slightly warmer tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:36 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Friday, 4:55 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 8:46 p. m.

Alumna



© Bachrach

Madeline W. Cobb

Secretary of the Class of 1917 of Radcliffe College, which will be prominent among the classes returning for Commencement Week, beginning with Alumnae Day June 6.

Annual June DRESS SALE for Women



$15.

SAVE $5 TO $10 ON DAYTIME, AFTERNOON AND DINNER DRESSES

Flowered rayon chiffon afternoon dresses
Town colors, pastels, peek-a-boo meshes
Blossomtime rayon jerseys
Rayon crepe daytime jacket costumes
Garden print afternoon dresses
Print rayon chiffon dinner dresses
Garden pastel dinner dresses
Twin-print rayon sheer costumes

Dresses for June Weddings, for Harvard Commencement, for dress-up summer dinners and parties in honor of out-of-town guests! Complete your wardrobe in this once-a-year event . . . dresses by our own regular designers who use the odd lengths of much more expensive fabrics in models cut to our exacting quality specifications. Many few of a kind. Sizes 36 to 44 and half sizes 16½ to 24½. 4th floor Women's Budget Dress Shop, Boston, Brookline, Wellesley.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Keep in Step Mentally!

Use this summer for Self-Improvement! The nation is on the march! Are you preparing for greater service?

CLASSES BEGIN NEXT WEEK
Classes once a week to July 30
Speaking Voice — Vocabulary
Conversation — Reading Aloud
Everyday Speech — Writing
Invitation to Literature

Afternoon or Evening. Ask for Combination Rate and Booklet M.
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Civil Service Report Warns Against Wasteful Expansion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—A sharp warning against wasteful over-expansion of governmental agencies under the pretext of wartime emergency to a point where the public pay roll would be an unbearable burden was sounded by the Civil Service Reform Association in its annual report made public today.

The Federal Government now employs more than twice as many civilians as at the peak of the first World War, the Civil Service Commission at Washington having announced a total executive branch pay roll of 1,805,186 on Feb. 28.

"When the public is distracted by more dramatic circumstances, patronage seekers use the emergency to expand the Government service for their own selfish purposes," the Association report declares. "There are others, however, who in their excitement to meet emergencies, real or fancied, merely add to the public pay rolls, neither meeting nor solving any problem."

Observers recalled the expansion of the Office of Civilian Defense at the start of the war emergency, when public relations counselors, children's dance instructors, and bureaus duplicating work done by other federal agencies were added to the pay roll, later to be removed by James M. Landis, present Director of Civilian Defense.

"The tendency toward over-expansion of governmental agencies, already manifest in the Federal service and in some other jurisdictions, must be stopped if the public pay rolls are not to swell to burdensome proportions," the report declared. "These trends must be watched and curbed."

The report was adopted at the sixty-fifth annual session of the organization and was made public by Charles Burlingham, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Continuing its plea for a more intelligent handling of wartime Government employment problems, the Civil Service Reform Association denounced futile red tape and needless rigidity in the application of civil service regulations, declaring them to be intolerable in peactime and definitely dangerous in wartime.

"The merit system has had to withstand the strains of expanding governmental services and to meet the stress of war needs," the report says. "These add greatly to the burdens of the civil service commissions and place a heavy responsibility upon them to strenghthen the civil service to meet war emergencies.

"The public service must be safeguarded from attempts to evade the civil service rules under pretense of necessity for speed and from impatient administrators who, bent on avoiding minor inconveniences, open the door to exploitation by those who would weaken the service for personal or partisan gain."

Bahaman Disquiet Calmed by Windsor

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 4 (AP)—The swift return of the Duke of Windsor to the island he governs so soothed tempers which flared to the point of rioting that quiet returned and business was resumed.

Soldiers still patrolled New Providence Island and a curfew remained in effect after Monday's civil disorders that resulted in smashed windows and looting in Nassau's Bay Street, the Capital's principal shopping center.

Puerto Rican Ban

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 4 (AP)—All gasoline sales to private users were suspended yesterday on the Governor's order, and the non-arrival of tankers was given as the reason.

Defense projects and public utilities continued to obtain gasoline, but the San Juan city management this afternoon advised it was without fuel for ambulance and garbage collection services.

Protection in Case of Air Raids



Wide World

Portable Bomb Shelter Invented by New York Architect

This solid timber shelter is large enough for three persons and takes only 10 minutes to erect. No metal, not even nails, is used in its construction. It is the invention of C. Boisevann and is now on exhibition at the 1942 Inventors' Exhibition sponsored by the American Hobby Federation in New York.

New Portable Bomb Shelter Is Made of Wood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—A portable indoor bomb shelter that requires only 10 minutes to assemble and contains no priority metals or materials is one of the exhibits attracting wide interest at the 1942 Inventors Exposition on at Sachs Auditorium under the auspices of the American Hobby Federation. The show will remain open through June 14.

The igloo-shaped shelter was described as affording protection for three persons from any save nearby or direct hits of bombs and was invented by C. Boisevann, architect of New York City. Made of heavy wood and weighing 700 pounds, it can be fitted with a comfortable bed for two adults. It can be erected in 10 minutes and taken apart in about 20 minutes.

Mr. Boisevann has already made about 20 for private homes, where they have been placed in basements. As yet no company has been formed to manufacture them, although Mr. Boisevann expects to put them out commercially in the near future at a cost of slightly more than $100.

The shelter has two exits and is four feet high, 9 feet long, and 5½ feet wide, and can be made of any heavy wood.

The invention has been put to severe tests, it was announced. A 20-foot wall was collapsed on it. After clearing way the remains of the wall the shelter was found intact.

Mr. Boisevann was in Rotterdam during the German invasion, and saw what happened during the Nazi aerial bombardment. The majority of the fatalities were caused not by direct hits by bombs, but by pieces of falling shrapnel, crumbling buildings and flying objects, he found. This experience inspired him to find some method for protecting civilians against these dangers. This is his first invention.

American Labor Radiocasts Buoy Oppressed in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—American labor is sponsoring daily short wave radiocasts carrying to the oppressed peoples of Europe words of encouragement, conviction in the victory of the Allies and the freedom of all nations, and descriptions of the role labor is playing in the United States war program.

The radiocasts are conducted under the auspices of the Labor League for Human Rights and the National Congress of Industrial Organizations Committee for American and Allied War Relief, with the co-operation of the office of the Co-ordinator of Information.

Each Sunday the radiocasts, sent out over every short wave station in the country, feature addresses in English by prominent labor leaders. The speeches are translated into various European languages and again beamed to Europe. The week-day programs, sent out over many of the nation's short wave stations in several foreign languages, include labor news and war aims.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., inaugurated the programs on May 31. Mr. Green predicted the "certain doom" of Hitler and Mussolini because "the workers of America are hastening the dawn of that day by their devoted labor for the cause of free men everywhere."

The Sacrifice of Freedom

"In war, just as in peace, America is making democracy work," Mr. Green said. "We have not sacrificed our freedoms to defend the principles of freedom. On the contrary, we have strengthened and reinforced the democratic structure of our government. Under the pressure of war we have succeeded in wiping out many past prejudices and welding our nation into one united whole.

"We will safeguard and strengthen our own democracy by restoring freedom to the oppressed peoples whose homelands Hitler and Mussolini have temporarily subdued and to the people of Germany and Italy as well."

Mr. Murray told the subjugated peoples that freedom cannot be the possession of one country alone.

"It must be shared by all countries and all peoples before it is secure, before it can endure without fear of attack and destruction," he asserted. "We are grateful to the workers of Britain for their brave resistance to Nazi aggression. We are grateful to the workers and peasants of China for their heroic 12-year fight against Japanese Fascism. We are grateful to the workers of Soviet Russia for their great fight against the Nazis. We salute the courage of the workers of Norway, of France, of Belgium, of Holland, of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, of all the countries that fight the Fascist invader despite the terror of the occupying armies.

"We salute, too, the anti-Fascist workers of Germany and Italy, who dream and fight for a world free from Fascist tyranny."

Bomb Open Cities

Meanwhile, William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia, urged that the United Nations bomb open German cities and towns to force the Germans to end the reprisal killings of helpless people in the occupied countries.

"The wave of defiance against German aggression grows stronger day by day throughout the subjugated nations," Mr. Schieffelin wrote. "Yet it should not be taken for granted that outbursts of despair invariably disturb the Nazis. On the contrary, at times they are a welcome excuse for mass murder and the systematic extermination of individual nations. . . .

"The reign of terror over a helpless people will rage with ever increasing violence. The question in all minds must be—are the United Nations truly helpless when faced with such bestiality?

"No. The mass murders of the best people of the subjugated nations can be stopped, but only by the German people themselves. The German people must be forced to action in their own interests. For every wave of terror, let open German towns be bombed and let the radio and leaflets, dropped by the bombers, inform the German population that the bombing is a reprisal for the slaughter of innocents and that for every murder there will be a like reprisal. . . ."

Dr. Eusebio Ayala

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 4 (AP)—Dr. Eusebio Ayala, who passed on here today in exile from Paraguay, served that country as President during the Chaco war with Bolivia. Previously he had been Paraguayan Minister to the United States, Mexico and Cuba.

Dr. Ayala had been living in Argentina since a revolt led by veterans of the Chaco war ousted him from the presidency in 1936 and gave the power to a government headed by Col. Rafael Franco, hero of the jungle war.

Dr. Ayala formerly taught philosophy, political law and sociology at the National University in Paraguay, and had served as Minister of Finance, Education and Foreign Affairs.

Australia May Import U. S. Tools, Workers

CANBERRA, Australia, June 4 (AP)—Munitions Minister J. M. Makin, said yesterday the possibility of importing machine tools and skilled workers from the United States was being considered as a means of increasing Australia's war supply output and easing the load on shipping.

House Test Due on CCC Fund

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Supporters of the depression-born Civilian Conservation Corps, which is threatened with dissolution, battled in the House today to preserve at least the organization's framework until the war is over.

The issue developed rapidly yesterday after the House Appropriations Committee, by vote of 15 to 12, asked Congress to dissolve the nine-year-old organization which has had on its rolls, at one time or another, 3,000,000 persons, and which has spent during that time $2,800,000,000.

The test will come on the question of restoring a committee-eliminated allotment of $75,818,000 to provide for 350 camps for labor duty at military cantonments and for forest fire fighting. That amount was $171,142,000 lower than the 1942 allotment.

The committee action on striking the CCC allotment from the billion-dollar bill for the Department of Labor, Social Security Board and related agencies came on a motion by Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan who declared that its effect would be "to cut off the CCC at the end of this month."

He argued that the Army could take over the CCC buildings and equipment for training a large part of its enrollees from farm youth who were needed at home to help produce bumper war crops.

Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D) of Georgia countered with the assertion that the CCC would be needed to take care of young men returning from the war and unable to find employment.

X 'Gas' Cards to Vanish Under New Rationing

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Improvements are to be made in the East Coast gasoline rationing system next month, with troublesome X cards and "bootlegging" slated for elimination.

If nation-wide gas rationing is instituted it will follow the same general pattern outlined for the East Coast by Civilian Supply Administrator Leon Henderson.

Under the plan no motorist will receive unlimited gas; but all will receive a basic ration to provide for household and other necessary family driving.

To get more than an A card, a car owner will not only have to prove that he needs more gas to carry on his occupation; but will have to prove (1) that he has formed a club of four members who plan to "double up" or rotate use of their cars, or (2) that alternative means of transportation are inadequate.

To prevent motorists getting more gas than their cards entitle them to, a coupon system will be instituted that will work much the same as sugar coupons. These coupons will be torn out by the dealer when gasoline purchases are made and must be turned in when he gets new stocks from his supplier. This "flow back" of coupons, Mr. Henderson explained, will provide an audit control of every gallon of gasoline distributed under rationing.

One 'B' Classification

Eliminated along with X cards will be various classifications of B cards. All the new B books will contain 16 coupons which must last persons to whom they are issued a minimum of three months, according to the mileage he has proved. If the B book will meet the needs of the user for a period longer than three months, the board will adjust the book by fixing an expiration date which will allow the exact mileage required.

C books containing a maximum of 96 coupons, will be issued to drivers who prove that neither an A book plus a B book will supply them with sufficient gasoline to carry on work related to the war effort or to the maintenance of essential public or civilian services.

The size of the basic A ration has not been determined, but may not be larger than the three gallons a week now in effect.

In addition to A, B, and C books for non-commercial automobiles there will also be issued "D" books for motorcycles and "S-1" and "S-2" books for trucks, busses and similar vehicles.

'C' Requirements

Among the services for which C ration books will be issued are medical care, maintenance of public utilities, carrying farm labor, giving religious comfort or assistance, and making official trips on Government business. Only journeys authorized by any Federal, state, local or foreign government for their employees or officials will be considered official trips.

C books will also be "tailored" to fit the needs of the persons receiving them by a variable expiration date.

Introduction of the new system will mean registration for the 30,000,000 East Coast motorists. No date for this has yet been set but the OPA hopes to have the necessary forms ready by July 15. If the new registration begins then, the cards now in motorists' hands, originally good only until July 1, will be extended until that time.

In addition to the various coupon books for highway users, the OPA plans to issue "E" and "R" books for non-highway users, including boats.

'Gas' Delivery Try By Inland Waterway

By the Associated Press

Stuart, Fla., June 4

Two barges carrying 70,000 gallons of gasoline on a test trip through the cross-state waterway reached Stuart on the East Coast and prepared to move northward today.

In four days, the tow had completed the 148-mile trip across the Fort Myers-Stuart Canal in an effort to show that gasoline for the eastern seaboard could be transported over the route which is free from the menace of submarines.

Still before the crew was a 260-mile trip up the coastal waterway to Jacksonville.

Oil for Spain

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Government officials said today that the United States was still permitting periodic shipments of oil and gasoline to Spain.

But they declared that both oil and gasoline were low grade, that only enough to meet essential domestic requirements in Spain was granted export licenses, and that the United States receives much-needed strategic materials in return.

Discussing reports from Madrid that five Spanish tankers were en route to Spain with gasoline, fuel oil and kerosene in accordance with agreements between that country and the United Nations, officials here said the last tanker to leave the United States for Spain cleared about six weeks ago.

"These shipments do not go at regular intervals," one official said. "Sometimes they are two months or more apart. Whenever Spain's supply gets low we let another boat go."

Pipeline Study

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, appointed a special committee today to consider the status of petroleum supplies on the eastern seaboard.

Wayne Johnson, Mr. Nelson's adviser on petroleum matters, was named chairman. The committee will consult with the Maritime Commission and the office of Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes in regard to recent pipeline recommendations made by the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office. The committee was instructed to report its findings to the WPB as soon as possible.

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OUR TIME TABLES become WAR-TIME TABLES

This Sunday, New York Central's summer time tables go into effect. Frankly, they are *war*-time tables. They include some changes in passenger schedules to help handle the increasing volume of war traffic.

Some trains will leave earlier, some schedules will be lengthened. All changes are designed primarily to make the best use of our equipment for military and essential civilian travel. Your train may not be affected, but we suggest you get one of our new time tables before planning your next trip.

Since re-armament began, New York Central's 131,000 employees have been engaged in a very real *War of Movement*. Today, with more troops, weapons, and raw materials to transport . . . and with essential civilian travel increasing . . . this battle of axles against the Axis grows more intense.

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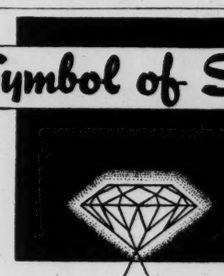
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Art Exhibition in Cambridge—Close-up Coming June 10 of Noted Air Heroes

WPA Work On Display At Harvard

A large exhibition of pictures, sculptures, and decorative arts executed by members of the Massachusetts WPA Art Project will be on view at the Germanic Museum, Harvard, through June 26. The display is under the sponsorship of the City of Cambridge and the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Much that has been produced under the Federal Art Project has been allocated for permanent installation in public buildings. The present display consists of works not yet distributed. It shows the scope of the project and the liberal policy pursued. Artists have not been held within bounds, or forced to observe conventions approved by administrators. The pictures especially show individuality, and they correspond to the divergent trends that typify art today. They portray American life and the American environment. Atmosphere and mood are heightened by expressive colors, spirited brushplay, and dramatic accents.

On view are many of the Index of Design water colors which record American handicraft of the past. These miniature-like paintings are as informing as they are delightful. Painted with utmost objectivity, they set down as precisely as is humanly possible weathervanes and figureheads, weaves and embroideries. The capacity of project members for accurate recording is amazing.

The exhibition serves as a sort of summarization of a great undertaking. The WPA Art Project, which has been subject to a great deal of criticism and which now has declined under pressure of the war emergency, marks an epoch in the history of American art. If it seemed to many critics a bungled or fruitless effort, it did establish an important precedent for public recognition of the artist as a citizen and as a worker.

D. A.

On the Stage

Elissa Landi will be the guest star at the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall the week of June 22 in Somerset Maugham's and Guy Bolton's play, "Theater." The play was presented in Boston a year ago with Cornelia Otis Skinner heading the cast.

* * *

Emlyn Williams' play, "A Murder Has Been Arranged," is being continued for a second week by the New England Repertory Company at the Joy Street Playhouse. Performances are being given each night through Saturday.

To Repeat Copland Opera

Aaron Copland's youth opera, "The Second Hurricane," introduced recently at Jordan Hall, will be performed again Friday evening in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, under auspices of the Lowell House Musical Society, with Leonard Bernstein conducting, and chorus and soloists of the New England Conservatory and the Elizabeth Peabody House participating.



Group From 'Ship Ahoy'

Left to right are Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Virginia O'Brien, and Bert Lahr. The film arrived at the State and Orpheum today.

Million Pounds of Clothing Urged for Southern Children

A committee of school superintendents of Eastern Massachusetts were told today of the need of collecting 1,000,000 pounds of clothing this year for the poor children in the Southern mountains and for equally urgent needs of many children overseas.

The plea was made by John W. Mace, Associate Director of the Save the Children Federation. The Children's Clothing Crusade, which began in January, has already produced over 100,000 tons of used wearing apparel through Bundle Days in the schools, Mr. Mace informed the superintendents.

Illustrating the practical purposes of this project, the Federation Director explained that the contribution of 150,000 tons of used clothing last year made it possible for 30,000 children in the Southern

To Dance at Army Camps

Because of transportation difficulties and blackouts, Miriam Marmein has altered the schedule for her outdoor dance theater at Manomet, Mass., this summer. Fewer programs will be seen at the theater itself but additional performances will be given at towns and army camps near by. The first appearance will be at Camp Edwards, July 15, and the same program will be repeated at the theater on July 17 or 24. The group will assemble July 6 for rehearsal.

Berkshire Music Center Chartered

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 4 (AP)—Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is President of a new corporation, formed with a New York charter, to operate the Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood this summer, it was announced recently.

It will be the third season of the school which previously was operated by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in conjunction with the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. The festival has been cancelled this year because of the war.

Other incorporators listed with the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y., are: Richard Burgin, Assistant Conductor and Concert Master of the Boston Orchestra; Aaron Copland, Composer; Gregor Piatigorski, cellist, and Dr. Howard Hanson of the Eastman School of Music at Richester, N. Y.

The school will open July 5.

'Four Saints' Radio Opera For Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Four Saints in Three Acts," by Gertrude Stein and Virgil Thomson, will be heard in the "American Opera Festival," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. The cast includes Beatrice Robinson, Abner Dorsey, Altonel Hines and Edward Matthews. Alfred Wallenstein conducts, on behalf of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Edward G. Robinson and Ona Munson will star in a newspaper drama entitled, "All-American," on "Big Town," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 a. m.

"What Can I Do to Help Win This War" is the subject for this week's "American's Town Meeting" in its first discussion on "Town Meetings for War." The speakers are Leon Henderson, Administrator, Office of Price Administration; James J. Landis, Director, Office of Civilian Defense; Helen Hiett, News Commentator, and William P. Witherow, President, National Association of Manufacturers, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

UP News correspondents, who have just arrived on the S. S. Drottningholm, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Packard, from Italy; Fred Oeschsner, UP Manager in Berlin, and Clinton B. Conger, Germany, will conduct a round-table discussion, Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Fliers Protect Injured Officer

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 4 (AP)—Three flying companions saved an injured Royal Canadian Air Force sergeant from further harm yesterday when, upon perceiving that their plane was about to be cracked up in a forced landing, they removed their own safety equipment and packed it about the injured flier.

The action of the men—Charles Scott, a civilian pilot; W. J. Erly, a pilot officer, and Rondeau Jarrotte, a medical officer—was disclosed today by H. R. Landis, head of the United States immigration and naturalization headquarters in St. Albans, who investigated the crack-up in the early-morning darkness on a hillside near Barre.

The injured aviator, a Sergeant Gray of the RCAF, was being flown to Montreal when the Canadian bomber, with gasoline running low, sought to make an emergency landing in Vermont, skidding across a hillside garden and striking a tree.

'Ma' Gets a Job To Feed Soldiers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4 (AP)—Ma Sheridan's all set—she's got an $18-a-week job, enough to feed the half dozen or more service men she entertains at her home every day.

"That'll furnish an awful lot of roast beef and apple pie," said "Ma," Mrs. Robert L. Sheridan, when she got the job.

When Pa Sheridan complained cautiously that Ma's patriotic efforts were driving them "deeper and deeper in debt," she explained, she decided to go to work.

She called the Mayor. He sent her to Public Welfare Commissioner Eugene A. McGough. He had just the job for her—altering and folding clothes five days a week.



By a Staff Photographer

USO Supplies Good Music for Men in Service

Col. John J. Donovan, Special Services Officer, First Corps Area (left), and Lieut. Commander Charles A. Paul, U. S. N. R., district welfare officer of the First Naval District, received today from Dr. Serge Koussevitzky the first of 20 "music chests" to be placed in USO clubs and station hospitals in New England. Each chest contains 36 symphonic records made by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Boston Pops Orchestra. Money for the classical recordings and for phonographs—10 of which have already been placed in Army and Navy stations in New England—was raised at the Berkshire Symphony Festival in Stockbridge last summer.

90 Lions Clubs Prepare For Boston Visit

Seven hundred Lions and Lionesses, representing 90 Lions Clubs in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, will gather in Boston on Sunday, June 7, to stage a two-day convention of the Thirty-third District of Lions International at the Parker House, headquarters of the Boston Lions Club.

Registration will open at 2 p. m. Sunday, and Sunday evening will be featured by a Lions International birthday party, observing the twenty-fifth birthday of the founding of the organization. A convention breakfast on Monday morning will be followed by a round-table conference of leaders, preparatory to the official opening of the convention.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, member of the Boston Lions Club, will give the address of welcome at the opening session, and on Monday noon the Lions will attend a model Lions Luncheon, over which District Governor Laurence A. Bossidy of Pittsfield, Mass., will preside. At this luncheon, the newly elected District Governors, chosen by ballot of the convention an hour earlier, will be introduced. A ladies' luncheon also is planned.

Highlight of the convention sessions will be an address by Melvin Jones of Chicago, Secretary-General of Lions International, who will talk on "Lionism, a Beacon in a World at War." A banquet and ball on Monday evening will bring the convention to a close.

New Alien List Is Published

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The Justice Department has listed the number of aliens of Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian nationality residing in the various states.

Figures were based on the alien registration of 1940 and the Department said they were subject to revision.

Rent Ceiling Is Set in Three Populous Connecticut Areas

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4—Rents in three populous areas of Connecticut went back this week to the level of April, 1941, more than a year ago, as an order of the Office of Price Administration became effective. By July 1, landlords throughout the State will be required to comply with similar regulations.

While the entire state is classified as a defense housing area, the restrictions were made effective first in three cities where factory production has tremendously complicated the housing problem. These are Hartford, Waterbury and Bridgeport, with their suburban towns. State OPA Director Chester Bowles has announced that there "will be no exceptions" to the order in these areas.

"We shall do a minimum of cracking down and name-calling," said Mr. Bowles in a radio talk, "but we shall provide for rigid enforcement when it becomes evident that any individual or group of individuals is wilfully disregarding the law."

Even if a tenant has agreed with his landlord to pay a higher rent, said the administrator, the rental charge must revert to the old level. In case where funds have been spent for improvements, the rent charge must be set back before the landlord appeals for relief.

A special set of regulations will be issued covering rental of trailers, and charges made by boarding and rooming houses, hotels and tourist camps.

Gas Violations

The Office of Price Administration, one of the busiest places in Connecticut, is taking action to enforce gasoline rationing. A temporary restraining order has been secured in Federal Court against the Rackliffe Oil Company, on the allegation that the company has made sales of gasoline without tearing off the coupons on the gasoline ration cards. The alleged violations took place in New Britain filling stations.

Inspection Dropped

Connecticut has halted the semi-annual inspection of motor vehicles as a war measure. Gov. Robert A. Hurley announced that the lanes will close within two weeks, the employees will be dismissed, and the inspection program dropped "for the duration."

The decision means 110 men will lose their jobs, although some of them will be absorbed in other State departments. There will be a pay-roll saving of $200,000, but this will be offset by loss of revenue from the fees paid by motorists for the inspection. The work has been self-supporting.

Overdue Taxes

The State Tax Commissioner has 4,000 overdue tax bills against the State's small businessmen, and he is opening special field offices in New Haven and Fairfield counties to hurry up the collection.

The taxes are those assessed on unincorporated businesses, most of them in small amounts. Commissioner Charles J. McLaughlin believes that many of the taxpayers have closed their small stores or shops and gone to work in factories. They may not have realized, he believes, that they owed the tax.

Victory Tour Of Top Fliers To Aid Bonds

Boston will have a close-up of about 15 top-ranking heroes of the war—British and American bombardiers, American combat pilots, RAF aces, and British Commandos—when this delegation arrives in the City on Army transport planes next Wednesday, June 10.

This City will be one of the first in a cross-country swing that will take these war heroes to 21 key cities in a 30-day patrictic tour under the auspices of the War Department for the purpose of stimulating the sale of war bonds.

Whether the party will include America's Brig. Gen. "Jimmie" Doolittle, Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, and Lieut.-Commander Edward H. O'Hare is not known at the moment, but announcement of the personnel is expected from Washington within a day or two, according to Martin J. Mullin and Samuel Pinanski, local theatrical men, who have been appointed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as central coordinators in arranging the celebration for this section of the country.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be among the few civilian speakers during the day's program. No time is being lost in laying plans for the occasion. In addition to the theatrical men, who are past masters at staging such superevents as this, there will be many city officials contributing their services to the plans.

Among these are Col. Thomas Sullivan, Daniel J. Doherty, former State Commander of the American Legion, and now on the war bonds and stamps administration, Charles Coyle of the Chamber of Commerce, John Nicodemus of the Boston Advertising Club, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, J. W. Farley, and William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner.

In a double feature heroes' welcome-and-patriotic demonstration that will set the City atingle with excitement, the fliers will visit local war plants, take part in a gala parade in the afternoon, and have star-billing at a night rally either on the Common or at the Boston Garden which is expected to top anything that the city has ever seen in the way of a heroes' welcome.

Commanding officers of local military camps are receiving Government instructions to co-operate in plans for the day, and it is expected that units of the American Red Cross, the Women's Defense Corps, Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts and other similar organizations will take part in the parade.

Portland Council Against Women Taxicab Drivers

PORTLAND, Maine, June 4 (AP)—The City Council turned down recently a taxi operator's petition that a woman be licensed to drive one of its cabs in the daytime.

"We're coming to it," the operator said, "and besides women are better off driving a cab than working in some restaurants." He added that he didn't "favor women drivers at nightime."

The Council voted unanimously against "establishing a precedent."

Daylight Raid Rehearsal Plan Off for at Least Two Weeks

Boston's daylight raid rehearsal will be delayed for at least two weeks, during which time a test on a smaller scale will be attempted in at least one Greater Boston community, it was learned today.

John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, said today that he had not yet applied to the State Committee for permission to hold the drill, and added that he expected it would be two weeks before final arrangements could be made.

Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety officials said they wanted to try the raid rehearsal in a smaller town—as a "laboratory test"—before giving the word which would bring a busy city of more than 1,500,000 daytime inhabitants to a complete halt.

A daytime raid rehearsal is a far greater task than a night time blackout, involving as it does thousands of shoppers and other transients and halting as it would all business transactions, Mr. Walsh pointed out.

Announcement that the Boston test would be held in the near future was premature, it was indicated.

Mr. Walsh said that if bombers came over Boston tomorrow, he felt the city would give an excellent account of itself, but added that a rehearsal—stopping traffic, clearing sidewalks, halting all transportation, tying up trains—should not be imposed upon the city until complete preparations have been made.

He pointed out, for example, that crowds might rush into the large banks of the city and auxiliary policemen would have to be certain to be on hand to prevent robberies in the confusion.

Central question was whether or not the city's ARP services could be mobilized between the first warning signal, the green No. 1, and the test alarm, the green No. 3.

One other problem vexing city officials today, Mr. Walsh indicated, is the fact that many of Boston's wardens and other ARP personnel reside in the city but work elsewhere, or are at some distance from their posts during the day. Of the 1,700 wardens in West Roxbury, for example, he pointed out, only 300 would be on the spot when a green No. 1 signal came through.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 260 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week June 22-27, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — Friday, July 31, 7:15 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, Tuesday, June 30, Monday, Aug. 31, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.9m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 4:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64mc).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Bratile Hall, Cambridge—
"It's a Wise Child," by Laurence E. Johnson, featuring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"A Murder Has Been Arranged," by Emlyn Williams. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Bacchanale, "Der Venusberg," from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra ..... Ravel
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"1001 Nights," Waltzes from "La Reine Indigo" ..... Strauss
Moto Perpetuo ..... Strauss
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly, Richard Arlson, Albert Basserman. 2, 5, 8:10. "Jungle Book." Sabu. 3:10, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 12, 3, 6, 9. Short Selected Subjects.

Keith Memorial—
"The Tuttles of Tahaiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2: 45, 6, 9:15. "March of Time." 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Kenmore—
"Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8:05. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:40.

Modern—
"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25.

Orpheum—
"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Paramount—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05.

RKO-Boston—
"Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou and Jackie Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:40, 10:40. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:25.

Scollay—
"True to the Army," Judy Canova. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:50. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:35, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Don't Talk," "Travels," "French Morocco, Quaint Towns Along the Mediterranean," Frank Stockton's story "The Lady or the Tiger," "Bowling," "Hollywood Picture People," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Adel Mars. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Trans-Lux—
"Remember Pearl Harbor," Alan Curtis, Donald Barry and Fay McKensie. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30 10:10. "Sea Devils," Victor McLaglen and Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Dennis Morgan. 2:35, 6:05, 9:40.

Washington and Olympia—
"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney, "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Walter Pidgeon. "Playmates," Kay Kyser. Matinee "Sea Raiders." 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "A Gentleman After Dark." Miriam Hopkins. "A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "New Wine." Alan Curtis, Ilona Massey. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenberg. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:59, 8. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 3:26, 9:36.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "The Male Animal." Henry Fonda. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Male Animal." Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "The Male Animal." Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 2 and 8.
University: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:04, 9:04. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:20, 9:14. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 2, 7:45.
Park: "International Law," Ilona Massey and George Brent. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:50, 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:03, 9:21. "Home in Wyomin'," Gene Autry. 1:34, 8:09.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. Almost Married," Robert Paige and Jane Frazee. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. 2:30, 8:15. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. 2:54, 6:02, 9:20. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:40, 4:48, 8:06.
Maplewood: "Sullivan's Travels." Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:18, 9:13. "The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2:05, 7:57.
Mystic: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 3:25, 9:30.
Strand: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:35, 7, 9:45. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 2:15, 8:30.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:04, 9:09. "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 1:47, 7:52.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Gentleman After Dark." Miriam Hopkins. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Saboteur," Alfred Hitchcock, Priscilla Lane. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Hellzapoppin." Olsen and Johnson. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 2 and 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "Home in Wyomin'," Gene Autry. "Man with Two Lives," Edward Norris. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.
REVERE — Revere: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. "Dumbo." 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Lady Is Willing," Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison and Virginia Gilmore. 2:09, 7:54. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 3:29, 9:14.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "A Yank on the Burma Road." Barry Nelson and Laraine Day. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Male Animal." Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides." Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. 3:52, 8:12. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 2:14, 6:30, 9:48.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)



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Justice Department Aid Says Current War Is Small Businessman's War

B. & M. Plans Usual Service To Vacationers

Inquiring vacationists are being informed by the Boston and Maine Railroad that it hopes to operate all the services that it did last summer. Emphasis is placed on the "hopes." The picture is changing so rapidly that what they say today may not be so tomorrow, officials point out.

The road still intends to operate all secondary and week-end excursion trains, but anything can happen between now and the first of July, when summer excursion schedules ordinarily go into effect.

One thing is certain, however. There will be no additional trains, even though the restrictions on gas and tires are expected to bring heavily increased demands on the railroad's carrying capacity. Vacationists will have to get along with existing train services, officials say.

Everything will be done, however, to make the service as convenient as possible for everybody. Some stations, for instance, which have been closed on small branch lines, will operate as flag stops. Vacationists will be able to get on and off during summer months at certain flagstops like Onway Lake and Hedding in New Hampshire, which have been seeing all the trains hurry by without stopping. Such adjustments for the convenience of summer tourists can be made on already scheduled runs, for they do not involve the opening of new lines or the use of additional equipment.

Boston & Maine officials are at the moment discussing whether they will operate any trains to race tracks. At a recent meeting in Chicago of the Association of American Railroads, the suggestion was made that beginning June 15 railroads voluntarily eliminate all "nonessential" services such as special trains to sporting events.

The Boston and Maine had already eliminated service to Wonderland. They decided at the beginning of the 1942 season that this was one of the "nonessential" services that could be cut out. Trains are at present operating to Suffolk Downs and Rockingham. Whether or not these services, too, will be discontinued, beginning June 15, is a matter of vigorous debate this week.



Egan

Checking Lists for Flag Day Show

The United Nations Flag Day Benefit Show which will be held at Boston Garden on Sunday afternoon, June 14, with a big turnout of movie stars and other celebrities, means busy days of preparation at United Nations headquarters, 126 Newbury Street. Miss Mary Hastings, left, and Mrs. Derek A. Lee, right, seem in no mood to complain, however, judging by their delighted smiles as they check card lists of prospective attendants at the Show.

El Crossties Aid Defense Jobs

Demolition of the Atlantic Avenue Elevated structure not only has resulted in the salvaging of tons of scrap metal for war production purposes, but has turned up some 15,000 wooden crossties, or about 540,000 board feet of lumber—all of which is going into defense projects.

The firm of L. Grossman Sons, Inc., which is handling the salvaging of the Elevated lumber, already has sent hundreds of these wooden ties to Camp Edwards and to the Army Base for use in building railroad extensions. Others are going to shipyards along the coast, and all will be playing their part with the salvaged metals in carrying out the El's slogan, "All This Scrap to Lick the Jap."

Even those ties which are found unfit for further use in holding new rails or in shoring up embankments will be turned into kindling wood along with the smaller cross timbers which have been removed in the razing of the structure. With a predicted fuel oil shortage, even these scrap pieces of wood will help to keep the home fires burning next winter, said Mr. Grossman.

Bay State Legion Auxiliary Plans for Annual Convention

Candidates for office in the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Massachusetts, whose names will come up for election at the 23rd annual convention June 11, 12 and 13 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, include: Mrs. Walter Earley of Reading, Department President; Mrs. Ruth Splaine of Worcester, Mrs. Eleanor E. Harney of Boston, Mrs. Mary Lakeman of Longmeadow, Mrs. Hazel Bourne of Foxboro, and Miss Agnella Boudreau of Attleboro, Vice-Presidents; Miss Adelaide L. Fitzgerald of Hopkinton, Secretary; Miss May L. Mahoney of Rockland, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary A. Crowley of Dorchester, Chaplain; Mrs. Agnes Ruddock of Lynn, and Mrs. Catherine V. O'Connell of Dorchester, Historian.

A Massachusetts woman, Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate, is this year's National President of the Auxiliary, and she will be honor guest and chief speaker at the convention. A record attendance is expected, with delegates coming from 283 units. Mrs. Thomas P. Conway of Medford, Department President, will conduct the meetings, the first of which is at 1:30 p. m., Thursday, June 11. Registration will be held from 10 o'clock that morning until 3 in the afternoon.

A memorial service in the afternoon will be followed by the annual banquet and reception to Mrs. Murrill and Department Officers at 7 o'clock Thursday evening. Special guests include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Department Commander Richard F. Cunningham, and others.

The Annual March of the 40 and 8, affiliated organization of the Auxiliary, is also being held Thursday and Friday, with Mrs. May Harrington of Worcester, presiding, and their banquet is scheduled for Friday evening.

Membership in the Massachusetts Department of the Auxiliary totals over 21,000. On Friday afternoon awards will be made to the 120 unit presidents whose membership quotas have been reached or passed. Unit and individual awards will also be made in the activities of child welfare, rehabilitation, sale of poppies, history, Americanism, junior work, civilian defense, and community service. Mrs. Grace Collins of Wareham is chairman of trophies and awards.

Convention speakers will include Governor Saltonstall, John L. Donovan, of the National Youth Administration, Miss Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Adult Alien Education in Massachusetts, and Henry Meade, winner of the Massachusetts award in oratory.



Purdy

Mrs. Thomas P. Conway

Department President for Massachusetts of the American Legion Auxiliary, which will hold its 23d annual convention in Swampscott June 11, 12 and 13.

Small Business Supplies 82 P. C. of Inductees

Declaring that the present world conflict is a small businessman's war, especially as far as the United States is concerned, Guy Holcomb, Chief of the Small Business Section of the Department of Justice, Washington, added that a nation-wide survey shows that 82 per cent of the inductees in the armed forces come from small business employment.

Mr. Holcomb is in Boston to address the annual convention dinner of the Smaller Business Association of New England in the Hotel Sheraton tonight. He will share the platform with Prof. Cecil E. Fraser of the Harvard Business School.

The issues confronting the smaller businessman in the present war are those principles enunciated earlier in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and then in statute form in the enactment, 50 years ago, of the Sherman Antitrust Act, said Mr. Holcomb. There have been long periods of protracted non-enforcement of this Act, he contended. Constant enforcement is necessary to offset the spasmodic enforcement that has taken place. The smaller businessman can benefit only by such a constant enforcement program, he declared.

Referring to Emerson's oft-repeated "better mousetrap path" to increased business, Mr. Holcomb added that such success will not be forthcoming if unprincipled manufacturers of mousetraps are able to erect toll gates across that beaten path to his door.

A new inventor frequently is forced to pay higher prices for his raw materials than his competitor, and perhaps is even denied access to such materials, he added. "It is bad enough to see these smaller businesses forced to quit, but it would be infinitely worse to see an abandonment of the democratic order," he said. "The chief capital of the small businessman today is his energy, intelligence, and agility, plus the opportunity which the democratic order offers him to put such capital into full sway."

Following the annual business meeting and election of officers this afternoon, the War Industrial Panel, under the leadership of Professor Fraser and the Civilian Industries Panel, under the leadership of Richard C. Cooke, President of the Association, considered the specific problems of the smaller businessmen.

Those participating in the War Industries Panel, which discussed war contracts, were: Edward V. Hickey, Director of the War Production Board; Laurence M. Selleck, Chief Business Consultant, WPB; Clarence A. Woodruff, Chief Engineering Assistant, WPB; William P. Homans, Priorities Director, and Donald T. Hood, Priorities Division, WPB.

Those on the Civilian Industries Panel, which took up the problems of those engaged in such lines as retail grocery, bakery, soft-drink bottling, and so on, were: Kenneth P. Backman, New England Director of the Office of Price Administration; Richard Field, Chief, Legal Division, OPA; Eugene Habas, Price Division, OPA; and Eldon Shoup, New England Rationing Director, OPA.

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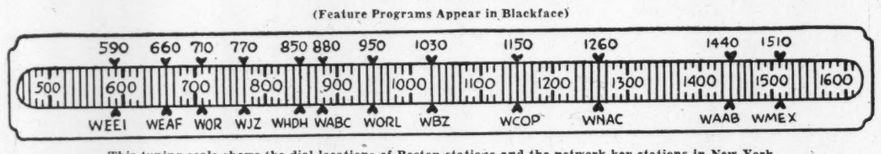
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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Against the Storm": sk.	Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game....	Dance Matinee: popular recordings .....
3:15	News Reports ...	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Ma Perkins": sketch ...		
3:30	News; Hollywood ...	Two Men and a Girl ...	'Pepper Young's Family'		Bing Crosby, songs.....
3:45	Jobs for Victory...	'15 Minutes from B'way'	"Right to Happiness"...		Songs; orchestra .....
4:00	Jerry Wayne, songs.	Club Matinee: variety..	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game....	"Help Uncle Sam!".....
4:15	Studio Speaker ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": sketch..		Al Donahue's Orchestra
4:30	"Symphonettes" ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game....	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News ...	'Young Widder Brown"...		Buddy Clark, songs....
5:00	Musical Camera:	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee..	Dance Matinee: popular recordings .....
5:15	Jean Collins: orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	
5:30	Songs; Jay Wesley.	"Two of Us"	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Comments: Music	'Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today...	Lowell Thomas, News...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports: Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or...	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World	"The Johnson Family",	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45	dramatic sketch ..	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Melodic Moods"	'Inside of Sports"...	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	UP Amer. Correspondents	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera Festival: Virgil Thomson's	Jose Dominguez' Orch..
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Tintypes; Music	Brice; guests; orchestra	"Four Saints in Three	Price Control; Songs....
8:30	"Powerhouse"; Ray	"Sur Les Boulevards"...	The Aldrich Family:	Acts"; orchestra	"Songs of the Range"...
8:45	Scott; Elmer Davis	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch		Negro Spirituals .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "What Can I Do to Win This War?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor Borge; orchestra; Music	Gabriel Heatter, news... News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album": records....
9:30	"Big Town": drama	Town Meeting: Jingles...	Maids; guests	'Americans at the Ramparts': music-drama	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Big Town": drama				Classical Album .....
10:00	"First Line": defense program ...	"Bats in the Belfry" .... "Bats in the Belfry"	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis; guests; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing.. Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	News report ..... George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Public Affairs	Morgan Beatty. News...	"Keeping Up With Rosemary": comedy sketch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., Talk.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.		Ted Weems' Orchestra..	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; Music	Music You Want.....	Local news; Songs.....	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Henchmen" .....
11:30	Master Works of	Music You Want.....	"Music in the Moonlight": orch.; vocalists.	Pancho's Orchestra	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music: orchestra	Music You Want.....		Richard Himber's Orch.	Day's End: News.....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	Musical Clock	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News...	News comment	Musical Clock	.....
7:30	Quiz; music; news.	Musical Clock	"Fiesta": music	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Morgan Beatty, News...	News Service	"Eight Bells": music...	Five Star News.....
8:15	Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs...	"George & Dixie": News	"Morning Watch": talk	Post Exchange .....
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	News: Morning Toast:	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange .....
8:45	Carl Moore: News..	popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Al Perry's Surf Riders..
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	News; household talk...	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service..	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	"Scarlet Letter"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	Songs in the Wind	"Breakfast Club"	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"...	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade..	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	"Millwheel": music	"Bess Johnson": sketch.	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News..
10:15	American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children" .	Choir Loft: music.....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	Headline News	"Help Mate": drama...	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Funny Money Man" ...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Army Highlights	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Victory at Home...	"Second Husband": sk.,,	"The Bartons": sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews...	T'lk; Harold Brown, Trio
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	Australian News	Organ recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons" ..	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch..	News Comment; Orch....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch.	Colonial Network Orch..	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn".....	Boake Carter, News....	Sports reports .....
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane".....	Kaleidoscope	Defense; Farm talks....	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ...	Hour: talks; music	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News Service	Luncheon Music	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	Serial drama	Mildred Carlson, talk...	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Music; Orchestra	Leona Vanni, soprano...
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News report	Cedric Foster, News....	"March On, Marines"...	Stanley Kenton's Orch..
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"...	Treasures in Melody...	Victory program .....
2:15	Serial drama	"Contrasts in Melody"...	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Music; News	Victory program .....
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	"Half and Half".....	Guiding Light: drama....	Song Shop	Jean Harper, songs....
2:45	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Half and Half".....	"Betty Crocker": sketch	Sports Comments	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Sales Management in	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	H. Marble, news...	War and Victory".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	White Sox baseball	recordings .....
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl ...	'Pepper Young's Family'	game	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	"Swing Time": Talk	Southernaires: quartet ..	"Right to Happiness"...	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	recordings .....
4:00	Olga Coehlo, songs.	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife"	White Sox baseball	"Help Uncle Sam!".....
4:15	Exploring Space	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	game	Dance Matinee .....
4:30	Joey Kearns' Orch.,	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; news.	"Young Widder Brown"...	White Sox game.....	recordings .....
5:00	"Musical Camera";	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic sketch	recordings .....
5:30	Songs; Orchestra ..	"Superman"; sketch ...	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports comment; Music.	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service .....
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert..	Sports reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; Memory Lane....	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Ontario Show": Allen	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News,	March to Victory.....
7:15	"Dear John": sk...	Jones, tenor; comedy..	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family",	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	E. C. Hill; talk	Grand Central Station..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Parade.....
7:45	Concert Orchestra..	Grand Central Station..	Baritone and organ.....	"Melodic Moods"	Treasury Parade .....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Your War": drama....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"...	Jose Dominguez' Orch...
8:15	Drama; Tommy	"Your War": drama....	Graham; orchestra	Leon Henderson	"Price Control"; records
8:30	Riggs; Olyn Landick; Elmer Davis.	Meet Your Navy: orchestra; songs; choir.	"Information Please!"; Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"Songs for Marching Men"; chorus; orch.	The Lyric Theater..... The Lyric Theater.....
8:45					
9:00	"Playhouse": Ray	News dramatization	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News..	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15	Block's Orchestra..	News dramatization	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service...	
9:30	"That Brewster	Attuck's Chorus	Party: Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album" .....
9:45	Boy": serial	Male Quartet; Jingles ...	Singing Westerners; or.	quiz, with guests.....	"Classical Album" .....
10:00	"How'm I Doin'?";	"Party Line" program..	"People Are Funny":	Cedric Foster, News....	News reports .....
10:15	Bob Hawk's Quiz .	Al & Lee Reiser, pianists	quiz show; guests	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	'Pearl Harbor'; Tlks	Treasury Star Parade...	"The Night of June 5":	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk.	variety program	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Carl Harte's Orchestra..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Leighton	Music You Want.....	Local news; Songs.....	Bernie Cummins' Orch..	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want.....	"Dark Fantasy": mystery	'Your Songs': Bob Stan-	Day's End; News.....
11:45	ter Works of Music	Music You Want.....	story	ley's Orch.; Vocalists...	Day's End; News.....

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GS, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—My Working Day. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News, Commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, June 5

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.79mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 5
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—"Broadway"; talk.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Sweet and Low.
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Times."
7:45 p. m.—"Ink Spots"; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland Indians Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Four Saints in Three Acts."
9:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt, Mexico City; Music.
9:30 p. m.—"Americans at the Ramparts," drama-music.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Talk.
10:45 p. m.—Ted Weems' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.

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Troop Movements Mean Shortages of Pullman Cars



It means that in most cases, when the regularly assigned cars on any train are sold, we sometimes cannot ascertain until 24 hours or less before departure time whether additional cars will be available for that particular train — so we urge — BE AN EARLY BIRD.



BOSTON and MAINE

Japanese Planes Bomb Dutch Harbor Once in Two Raiding Sorties

Continued from Page 1

suffered," the Navy announced. "There were but few casualties."

The second raid was made at about noon, Alaska time, six hours after the initial attack, the Navy said.

Mr. Dimond said he had heard nothing direct from Alaska on the raids, but expressed concern that there were too few defending planes to beat back a sustained series of attacks in case the Japanese opened a big-scale offensive such as the Philippines invasion.

America Alert:

Civilian defense leaders at Seattle, Wash., warned the public to recheck air raid instructions and prepare for a possible blackout. In California, the Los Angeles County Defense Council issued an emergency alert, calling for sharp vigilance and readiness for instant action.

Military authorities at Balboa cancelled all leaves and passes of soldiers and sailors in the Panama Canal Zone. The alert status there was intensified.

The belief was expressed in Washington that Japanese fighters in the first raid must have come from a carrier, but there was a possibility the bombers came from a land base. Dutch Harbor is about 1,800 miles from the northernmost of the Kurile Islands which stretch northward from Japan proper.

Unalaska Island, on which Dutch Harbor is situated, is nearly 1,000 miles from the westernmost of the Aleutians, which in turn is some 700 miles from the nearest of the Japanese Kuriles.

Pending any official word to the contrary, Washington was inclined to regard the raids as either token reprisals for the recent American bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities or as thrusts to test American defenses.

Shift by Japan:

But with the Southwestern Pacific battle relatively quiet and the Battle of Burma ended, officials familiar with the Northern Pacific pointed out that the Japanese have chosen a moment for the Alaska attack which could mean a shift in the direction of the war.

It also has been pointed out that an attempt to immobilize the Aleutians and Alaska might precede a Japanese attack on Siberia, for these bases would be of immense value to the United Nations in counterattacking the Japanese in Northeast Asia.

If the Japanese intend an attempt to establish themselves in the Aleutians, either for a major campaign against the American continent or as a defense against United Nations' attack from the north, they have at least another month of good flying weather. Summer fogs settle down on the North Pacific islands in late July and August, and might hamper an Allied counteroffensive after the impetus of such an initial Japanese drive was spent.

In striking at Dutch Harbor, the Japanese may have thought to find a weak spot, some observers pointed out.

Work on naval installations there, said to include an air and a submarine base, has been in progress only since the fall of 1940. Since 1922, the Japanese had insisted that the Aleutians not be militarized.

Yet during those years, the Japanese themselves have pushed their fishing fleets into Aleutian waters despite American protests and were believed to have marked off prospective air bases and landing sites in the volcanic, rocky islands. At the same time, Tokyo kept foreign eyes from the Kuriles, which were thought to shelter substantial naval and air stations.

Recent visitors to Dutch Harbor have described American forces there as expecting air raids with the coming of good weather.

Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, Commander of the 13th Naval District, said at Seattle that "this attack was not a surprise and the station was prepared to meet it."

Bremen Bombed

The Royal Air Force struck a heavy blow at Bremen, Germany's second seaport, last night while British Commandos were carrying out a successful scouting expedition in the Boulogne-Le Touquet area of the Nazi French coastal defenses.

The Bremen raid, the 94th of the war, was linked with an attack on the Dieppe docks and the Air Ministry announced in London that 10 bombers and two fighters were missing from the night operations.

A strong RAF force flew through moonlit skies to strike at important Bremen targets—such as shipbuilding and submarine yards, docks, railways, steel works, oil-refining installations and an aircraft factory—in a follow-up to the mass raids upon Cologne and Essen.

Simultaneously black-faced Commandos, escorted by warships and protected in their withdrawal by RAF fighters, stabbed across Dover Strait on a reconnaissance trip officially declared to have produced "valuable information."

It was the second Commando thrust against the Boulogne-Le Touquet area. It was scouted before on April 22. Boulogne lies 25 miles south of Dover and Le Touquet is 15 miles farther south. Between them is a coast of dunes and marshes.

Light Casualties:

The force was described as a small contingent; casualties were officially declared to have been slight.

The German High Command said its forces had repulsed "an attempted British landing" on the occupied French Coast and that German troops had captured "some prisoners and arms."

The Boulogne-Le Touquet area is viewed by military experts as one of several areas suitable as bridgeheads for an invading United Nations army.

It is a doorstep to the valleys of the French rivers Seine and Somme through which English forces have struck at Paris in the past.

There have been reports from the Russian Front recently that the Germans were forced to divert some forces from this area of France, particularly armored divisions which have been the backbone of the German defenses in France.

Heavy explosions were heard in Folkestone, England, from the direction of Boulogne, as the RAF resumed its sunshine offensive against Occupied France with big morning and afternoon raids.

The British fliers reported that the weather was favorable for Wednesday night's raid and cast their explosive loads upon Bremen by the light of flares.

Nazi airdromes in Occupied France and the Low Countries and harbor installations of Dieppe, on France's Channel coast, also were attacked and mines were laid in enemy waters, the Air Ministry said.

On Weser River:

Bremen is a city of 325,000 population occupying sandy plains on both banks of the Weser River 46 miles from the North Sea and 300 miles from England's East Coast.

Reliable sources said the new nocturnal thrusts were on a moderate scale for the second night in succession, following the damaging 1,000-plane assaults against Cologne and Essen on Saturday and Monday nights.

A Berlin radiocast said the British attacked places along the Northwest Coast of Germany and 10 of the raiders were shot down, but disclosed no details.

RAF planes were heard over the moonlit Channel in the early morning, and soon after dawn bombers were heard throbbing back to their bases, concealed in a low haze.

Four German aircraft were destroyed during the night over Nazi bases in France and another over Britain, it was announced.

A small number of German planes tried to cross the southeast English coast by daylight, but heavy fire from ground batteries forced them back in some disorder.

Bolstering British preparations for the contemplated 2,000-plane-a-night raiding of Germany is a new twin-motored Manchester bomber which the Aircraft Production Ministry announced is equipped to carry five tons of explosives.

A powerful associate of the huge Wellingtons, Hampdens, Stirlings, and other bombers of the RAF, the Manchester weighs 25 tons loaded, carries a crew of six or seven, has a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour, and a range of approximately 2,000 miles.

The wingspan is given as 98 feet 1 inch; length, 68 feet 10 inches; height, 20 feet. It carries 8 machine guns, in nose and tail turrets, all hydraulically operated.



Associated Press

Dutch Harbor Scene

American sailors viewing an old cannon left at Dutch Harbor by the Russians after the purchase of Alaska by the United States. Offices and houses (right) line the shore.

'Final' Warning Given Chungking

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, from Japanese Broadcasts, June 4

Japan's opening of a new front in Kiangsi Province "serves as a final warning on Chungking to give up its meaningless resistance or accept the alternative of annihilation," a spokesman for the Japanese expeditionary forces in Central China declared.

While other Japanese forces were reported forging ahead in Chekiang and Kwangtung Provinces, he said a large-scale, co-ordinated offensive had been launched in Kiangsi since "Chungking alone (among the Asiatics), under a foolish misconception, is continuing resistance against Japan and selling itself to the whims of Britain and the United States."

Libyan Front

From Cairo comes word that British Imperial armored forces routed Axis soldiers from a desert stronghold while their Free French allies held fast against efforts by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to seize the key position of Bir Hacheim.

A Middle East Command communiqué issued in Cairo said British forces, attacking at the "last light of June 2," drove the enemy out of Tamar, 21 miles southwest of Tobruk and six miles west of Knightsbridge, a town where much of the fighting in this latest Libyan campaign has taken place.

"The enemy is known to have lost at least 14 tanks in this engagement," the communiqué declared.

The German commander apparently desires to capture Bir Hacheim, southern end of a severed British defense line which once extended to El Gazala on the Mediterranean coast, to make impossible a British counterattack from that tiny oasis, about 50 miles southwest of Tobruk.

There are British Indian troops at Bir Hacheim, but British sources said the main force consists of Free French metropolitan troops plus a battalion of the French Foreign Legion which now is about 85 per cent French.

The British communiqué said Italian troops and some German tanks approached the defending positions at Bir Hacheim but the attack "was not pressed home."

Strong Free French and British forces were said to be assaulting German supply lines which flow around the British position at Rotunda Segnali, 44 miles west of Knightsbridge.

Troopship Sunk

A United Nations submarine sank an armed transport of 6,000 tons "with probable loss of all troops," sent two heavily loaded supply ships to the bottom, and damaged a third, a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced.

The ships sunk totaled 22,000 tons, the announcement said. It estimated the Japanese may have lost 12,000 troops. The communiqué did not specify the time covered by the operations, but said the sinkings occurred in a raid on enemy shipping lanes.

The communiqué text:

"In a raid on enemy shipping lanes, one of our submarines successfully sank two heavily loaded armed supply ships of 6,000 and 10,000 tons, badly damaged a third of 7,000 tons, and sank an armed transport of 6,000 tons with probable loss of all troops.

"The Japanese are notorious for overloading troop transports. It is known that they put more than 12,000 soldiers on some 6,000-ton ships."

Earlier, General MacArthur's headquarters announced that Japanese submarines had sunk one ship off the East Coast of Australia, and Prime Minister John Curtin said at Canberra that three of four Japanese submarines which entered Sydney Harbor last Sunday were sunk before they could attack.

Mr. Curtin told the Australian Parliament that the fourth submarine, alone able to fire its torpedoes, also was sunk.

CBS in New York heard an Australian radiocast that one of the submarines had been raised in Sydney Harbor and found to be "obviously of the same type as that used in the attack on Pearl Harbor."

China Fronts

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander of Chinese forces which fought the Japanese in Burma, Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of United States Army air forces in India, and Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the American Volunteer Group (the Flying Tigers) arrived in Chungking by plane today for conferences with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

General Stilwell, the Chinese General's Chief of Staff, led the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies in their defense of the east flank of the Burma Front. He escaped into India in a hazardous overland journey when his headquarters was cut off by the Japanese. General Brereton is in charge of the United States bomber forces which pounded the Japanese during the last weeks of their Burma campaign and now are bombing bases from which the invaders menace India.

Meanwhile, Chinese military dispatches from the Yunnan Front bordering Burma said the Japanese had suffered 2,000 casualties in the past two weeks in fighting centering at the outskirts of Lungling and Tengyueh, Japanese-held towns just west of the upper Salween River.

From Kwangtung Province on the Southeast Coast, the Chinese reported beating back Japanese spearheads thrust north from the Canton area along the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Village Taken:

In western Shantung Province, nearly 1,000 miles to the north, the Chinese reported smashing their way into the village of Siaolochia, near Hotseh, despite intense artillery fire. Chinese dispatches said the Japanese were driven from the town in fierce hand-to-hand combat, losing 200 men and abandoning much of their supplies.

Tokyo radiocasts said the Japanese were forging ahead rapidly in Chekiang and Kwangtung Provinces and that a large-scale co-ordinated offensive had been launched in Kiangsi.

In Chekiang, the Tokyo radio said, Japanese spearheads had driven through the outer defenses of Chuhsien, in western Chekiang, 45 miles southwest of Japanese-occupied Kinhwa, provincial capital.

In Kwangtung Province, where Japanese forces were driving north and northwest of Canton, Yuantanhsu, in the central part of the Province along the railway running into the center of China, was occupied, Japanese reports said.

Northwest of Canton, Japanese units operating west of the Sui River were said to have occupied Lipeiling while the Air Force bombed Szewui. Szewui is about 45 miles airline northwest of Canton.

Soviet Air Attacks

Two Axis torpedo cutters were sunk and two transports and another ship were damaged by Russian air attacks Tuesday, the Soviet Information Bureau announced in Moscow.

Soviet fliers, officially declared to hold the initiative above the German-Russian Front, also were credited with bagging an unspecified number of tanks and 40 trucks and destroying 9 field and antiaircraft guns and an ammunition dump.

A communiqué said "battles of local importance" took place in several sectors.

Madagascar

A Paris radiocast heard in London said that in the resumption of hostilities on Madagascar British planes had bombed Tananarive, the Capital of the island, and the town of Majunga.

Majunga is a coastal community about 300 miles southwest of Diego Suarez, the naval base at the northern tip of the island, now occupied by the British. The Capital lies about 400 miles directly south and inland.

Mediterranean

British bombers, attacking Axis objectives on a wide front in the Mediterranean war theater, raided the island of Pantelleria, midway between Sicily and the North African Coast, and Cagliari, in Sardinia, Tuesday night, the RAF Middle East headquarters in Cairo reported today.

Details of the attacks on the Italian bases were not given.

The Italian High Command announced in Rome that British planes attacked Augusta, Sicily, Wednesday night, but failed to do any damage. Italians said German fighters shot down five Spitfires out of the British formation which attacked Pantelleria.

Sinkings

The Navy announced in Washington that two United States merchant vessels, one medium-sized and the other small, had been torpedoed in the Caribbean area and survivors landed at an East-Coast port.

The Navy also disclosed the loss of the U. S. S. Cythera, a small patrol vessel, in the Atlantic area. Apparently the Cythera was the victim of a U-boat torpedo.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Evening Chimes radiocast, 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.) 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m. Eastern War Time. 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

A Report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

June 8:
4:45 p. m., E. W. T. For Europe, South Africa, United States (Middle West). 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
7:45 p. m., E. W. T. For Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, United States and Canada (except West Coast), 11.73mc (25.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
11:45 p. m., E. W. T. For Australia and New Zealand, Far East, United States and Canada (West Coast), 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer Time.

Nation Warned by Stimson Japanese Will Attack Again

Continued from Page 1

on the attack is seen as evidence that the Army, which has the task of defending land bases and fortifications, was not active in the fray. This might be accounted for, however, by the fact that a naval officer probably is in charge of all Army-Navy-Air Force operations in that particular area under the new American policy of assigning joint command to that branch of the service which is the most interested in any one region.

Also disheartening to Washington is the admission that the second wave of planes appeared six hours after the initial attack. It would seem to observers here that American forces would have been so active in the area after six hours that the enemy either would not have been able to approach Dutch Harbor again or would have feared to do so lest he give away his carrier's position.

Attack Was Expected

The reappearance of the Japanese planes on what the Navy Department believes to have been a reconnaissance flight might indicate the enemy's belief that his first visit might have been intended to deliver a serious blow against Dutch Harbor installations.

Such an attempt has been expected momentarily here for at least two months, or ever since there were indications that the Japanese were not preparing to launch a serious attack upon Australia at this time. American officials have been convinced that the implacability of America's war effort will make it necessary for the Japanese to attempt to break American power in the northern Pacific if they hope to hold their conquests.

Whereas this American feeling was only a strong opinion before Dutch Harbor, it now has been bolstered by concrete evidence of Japanese intentions. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that American preparations in Alaska will be rushed, that officers and men there will be more watchful, and that future raids, while they cannot be wholly stopped, can be kept ineffectual.

Above all, however, Army and Navy men in the Capital warn against underestimating the probable strength of future Japanese attacks merely because that on Dutch Harbor must be labeled as feeble.

Californian Explosion And Fire Kill 10 Persons

STOCKTON, Calif., June 4 (AP)—Ten persons were killed in an explosion and fire at an Army station near here shortly before midnight.

The fatalities comprised nine soldiers and a civilian fireman. Ten others were in a hospital.

Lieut.-Col. Floyd H. Tull, commanding officer, in appointing a board of inquiry, said cause of the blast had not been determined.

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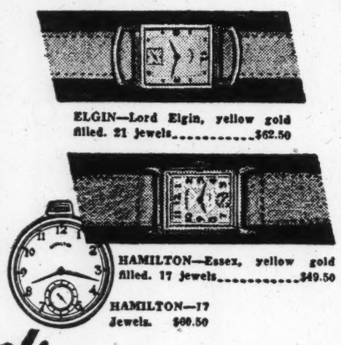
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Defense of Alaska Closely Linked to Control of Northeastern Siberia

Soviet Break With Japanese Would Put Full Burden on U. S.

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese raids on Dutch Harbor underline not only Alaska's strategic importance to the United States and American shipping but to the extremely vulnerable northeast territories of Soviet Russia. If Russia should enter the lists against Japan American retention of Alaska would become a necessity.

Thus far, it would seem, little attention has been paid to the Soviet northeastern areas in their relation to Alaska. This territory on the Asiatic Continent corresponds closely to the Alaskan outpost of the Western Hemisphere, being separated from it by a small water channel of 56 miles, namely, the Bering Strait. During the greater part of the year this strait is frozen and becomes a broad avenue from Alaska to Asia and, contrariwise, from Asia to Alaska.

If the Nazis should succeed in materially weakening the Russian front and the Japanese should virtually end Chinese resistance there would result a situation from which the encirclement of the Western Hemisphere could be attempted. In this event the United States could not protect Alaska in Alaska proper but would have to keep a stronghold on the Asiatic Continent.

The Russian northeast consists of the Okhotsk coast, the Kamchatka Peninsula, the Anadyr land and a long coast line on the Arctic sea. These territories, four times the size of Japan, with 10,000 miles of the sea coast, are virtually disconnected from European Russia and have only difficult land communications with Siberia and the North Pacific.

Japanese Strategy

A Japanese attack on Soviet Russia probably would be directed first against the maritime provinces and their industrial and naval bases. Vladivostok, for example, is nearer to the Japanese-held territories of Manchukuo and Korea than it is to most of Asiatic Russia.

Contrasted to this Japanese proximity, the American base at Dutch Harbor is 1,396 miles from Petropavlovsk, the principal city of Kamchatka, and 2,718 miles from Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and Nikolaevsk.

The Trans-Siberian railway is the principal link between these provinces and other industrial centers in the Urals and New Siberia from where war material could be shipped. Once this line is cut the position of Russia in the Far East would be menaced immediately. But even if the independent Russia Far East army should be able to hold its own against the Japanese onslaught, it could not defend the huge spaces of the northeast because of their proximity to Japanese bases. The Japanese base at Paramushiro on the Kurile Islands, is only 244 miles from Petropavlovsk.

Soviet Russia has always recnized its difficult position in this sector of its empire and has had to practice a cautious policy towards Japanese demands for fishing rights in the Okhotsk Sea and oil concessions in North Sakhalin Island. Thus, the Okhotsk coast supplies Japan with its main fish imports.

Japan has invested more than 200,000,000 yen in its salmon, herring, cod and crab fisheries. It knows every corner of the coast all along the Bering Sea. On the Russian part of Sakhalin Island it exploits oil and receives 2,000,000 barrels annually from there and could easily deprive Russia of its share of 2,000,000 barrels.

Kamchatka Waters

Japanese fishing rights also exploit the rich fishing grounds in the coastal waters of Kamchatka. Near Petropavlovsk the Japanese "Kumiai" company employs over 30,000 Japanese workmen during the summer season. These fishermen are soldiers and spies and have surrounded the Russian positions ready to strike first at the main naval bases of Petropavlovsk and Nikalaevsk in order to threaten and defend themselves against American bases in the Aleutian Islands.

Once in Japanese hands, the Russian northeast would be very difficult to attack or retake. The region is mountainous, with elevations of 6,000 to 12,000 feet on Kamchatka, while the north is covered with marshy plains and treeless rolling country. Only the Kamchatka Valley with a mild climate permits agriculture. The physical conditions of the northeast are similar to those in Alaska with a hard climate, difficult communications and dense forests.

The whole population in this section is even less than that of Alaska, but much natural wealth could be exploited by the Japanese. Not only are these regions of primary importance for Japanese fish supplies, they also provide fur and reindeer. Kamchatka is the biggest reindeer breeding country and possesses over 8,000,000 animals, enough to supply big armies with meat and hides.

Kamchatka has coal and oil in the northeast near the coast and oil is found also along the Okhotsk coast with both resources near the surface available to a fleet operating in the Bering Sea.

Platinum, silver ores, tungsten, precious stones and gold have been found there, as in Alaska, but they have not yet been exploited.

Transportation by Dogs

The main transportation in the northeast depends upon dogs, who are as numerous and necessary as in Alaska.

The defense of this vital area in the case of a Japanese-Russian war will depend mainly upon the United States. The Russians have made it plain in the past that they are not able in themselves to prevent the Japanese from cutting these territories off from the Russian mainland.

Moreover, the overwhelming importance of Alaska to the Western Hemisphere defense system will not permit the United States to leave the western flank of and approaches to Alaska unprotected.

Japan, once established on the Bering Strait, could cut almost all communications between the United States and Russia through the northeast passage from the United States to Archangel and the Siberian river systems.

In addition the enemy could prepare bases on this strategic corner of the Asiatic Continent with the definite intention of invading Alaska across the narrow Bering Strait. Our naval power could hardly prevent such an invasion during the winter months. And even during the shipping season the innumerable landing places on the Alaskan coast would have to be watched with enormous forces to prevent a Japanese night invasion in thousands of rubber boats.

The United States must be ready to take the initiative in the Russian northeast the very first day of open warfare between Soviet Russian and Japan. Our own protection makes it necessary to be well prepared for all the problems in this cold and little explored world of its own.



Associated Press

Dutch Harbor

Units of the United States Navy Scouting Fleet shown at anchor during visit to Alaskan waters late last year.

Japanese 'Transfer' Java Land to Selves

Recorded by CBS

London, June 4

A new Tokyo decree, transferring all privately owned land in Java to the Japanese Government, was reported by the British Radio.

This transfers all privately owned land in Java to the Japanese Government, whose nominee is the military commander in chief, BBC said.

Other Tokyo reports indicate that in Java the Japanese have already expropriated 470,000 acres of land from Chinese and native owners.

This seizure follows the precedent of 50 years ago in Formosa when Japan took over for the state all the forests and a considerable acreage of arable land, British Broadcasting Company continued.

Dutch Harbor a Key Port in Aleutian Islands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Dutch Harbor is situated on tiny Amaknak Island in a deep inlet of the northern shore of much larger Unalaska Island, one of the long chain of Aleutians which string out in a sweeping arc toward Japan. It is about 2,835 air miles from Tokyo on the Southwest, and 2,345 miles from San Francisco on the Southeast. It thus forms the apex for a roughly triangular line which might be drawn on the map between the three points. From Seattle, Wash., to Dutch Harbor is about 1,900 air miles.

The United States has been building fortifications there since 1940. Their extent has been kept secret.

Dutch Harbor, which until recently was only a village with a trading post, a fuel oil depot, and a naval radio station, received its name because of the tradition that a Dutch ship first entered its bay, a bulletin from the National Geographic Society points out. Russian navigators, however, early came this way. They knew the then-busy fur-sealing center by its native Eskimo name of Udakta. Later, the harbor became a way station for vessels making for the gold rush regions of the Yukon and Nome, Alaska.

Dutch Harbor is 1¾ miles long by half a mile in width. Water is deep near the shores and in most parts of the harbor; violent gales occasionally sweep these waters, when mariners are warned to look out for williwaws, sudden gusts of cold land air, common along mountainous coasts of high latitudes.

Here are a few more important airline distances between strategic points in the Alaska-Northeast Asia sector:

San Francisco to Sitka, Alaska—1,455 miles.
San Francisco to Kodiak, Alaska—1,930 miles.
Kiska, Aleutian Islands, to Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka—800 miles.
Dutch Harbor, Alaska, to Kiska—700 miles.
San Francisco to Dutch Harbor—2,345 miles.
Kiska to Komandorski Islands—500 miles.
Kiska to Tokyo—2,100 miles.
Sitka to Dutch Harbor—1,230 miles.
Petropavlovsk to Paramushiro, Kurile Islands—235 miles.
Petropavlovsk to Tokyo—1,510 miles.
Petropavlovsk to Vladivostok, Siberia—1,400 miles.
Vladivostok to Tokyo—665 miles.

Passing of Heydrich Brings Mounting Czech Tension

By the Associated Press

Thursday, June 4

Tension mounted to a new high peak in Nazi-bound Czechoslovakia as a result of the passing today of Reinhard Heydrich, Reichsprotector for Bohemia-Moravia who was wounded by an assassin May 27.

The official announcement from Berlin did not mention whether any new reprisal measures had yet been taken but it was expected in London that a new wave of executions by Nazi firing squads was imminent.

Late reports yesterday from London said 46 more Czechs fell before German firing squads, bringing the total to 163 in a week of steady executions in reprisal for the shooting of Heydrich.

At least 29 women were among those executed—all charged with harboring anti-Axis agents or of publicly expressing approval of the attempt on Heydrich's life.

More Executions

The radio announced 21 had been executed early yesterday, including seven described as Jews, an official of the Agriculture Ministry and a woman whose husband was a railway controller. The other 25 were executed later in the day.

London sources declared Heydrich recently was appointed Gestapo chief for Occupied Europe.

His was the first name on the list of Germans announced in London on Oct. 7, 1941, for probably postwar punishment as a result of murder and oppression in German-occupied countries.

Heydrich was little known until the fall of 1941 when Hitler sent him to Prague to quell a rising tide of Czech unrest. What followed constitutes a terrible page in the history of freedom loving Czechs. Hundreds were summarily executed and the Germans announced that order had been restored. As a reward, Heydrich was raised to the rank of General in the Security Police.

In one sweeping order 90,000 Jews were uprooted and herded into a ghetto at Terezin, Bohemia.

Active in Purge

Heydrich first showed what he could do with a gun on a mass scale in the Nazi purge of 1934, he was entrusted with rounding up all "suspects" in Berlin, an action in which many innocent Germans were shot. Franz von Papen, the arch conspirator who was ejected from the United States in the first World War, almost became one of his victims. Now in Hitler's esteem, Herr von Papen is in Turkey as German Ambassador.

As boss of all German concentration camps, Heydrich next was credited with enforcing punishment which later was to be duplicated in cruelties dealt to peoples of the conquered countries. It was Heydrich who authored the Jewish pogrom of 1938 and the burning of synagogues in many German cities.

Clash in Oslo

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 4—The Moscow radio quoted reports received in Stockholm from Oslo as saying that a clash took place the other day between the workers in a factory in the Norwegian capital and four of the Gestapo.

The Gestapo were said to have uncovered an underground print shop in a factory, and thereupon searched all the workers. On two of them anti-German handbills were found.

When the Gestapo attempted to arrest the two workers in question, however, these and a number of others opened fire, and an exchange of shots followed, during which two of the Gestapo agents were killed and two badly wounded, the Moscow radio said.

The German police force threatened to arrest the man responsible, but all their efforts to discover him have been futile. Thirty hostages have been taken by the Germans, the radio added.

Child Punished

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 4—The British radio reported that a French girl of 10, Suzanne Chiappe, has been sentenced by the German court at Metz to 25 months forced labor.

The radiocast said that the girl's "crime" was "that she had given French prisoners of war shelter and food, and then showed them the road to the French frontier."

100,000 Deported

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Aneta, the Netherlands Indies news agency, quoted dispatches from Switzerland today as saying that the Germans have deported 100,000 Netherlands citizens to White Russia.

The news agency said the report was carried by the newspaper Die Nation of Bern.

Gendarmerie Now Under Laval

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 4 (AP)—For the first time in the history of modern France almost all law-enforcement machinery has been placed in the hands of one man.

This was accomplished by a decree transferring the National Gendarmerie from the War Department to the direct control of Chief of Government Pierre Laval. As Minister of Interior, M. Laval already controlled the National Police and the "State Police" which have replaced municipal forces since the armistice.

The Gendarmerie is the constabulary force especially in charge of maintaining order in rural districts.

Dr. Gros Denies Espionage, Says 'Confession' Forced

LOS ANGELES, June 4 (AP)—Dr. Hans Helmut Gros, on trial with his wife on espionage charges, denied from the witness stand yesterday many admissions in a statement previously introduced by the Government.

The statement represented the defendant as having admitted to Federal agents that Reynhard Heydrich, No. 2 Gestapo leader, had ordered him to organize sabotage and foment strikes in the United States.

Asked on cross-examination why he made such statements, Dr. Gros replied:

"I was afraid the F. B. I. would torture my wife if I didn't sign anything they wanted me to."

"Were you threatened? Did they feed you well? Did you have a place to sleep?" asked Federal Judge Ben Harrison.

"No, they didn't threaten me, but I was so worn out after seven days of questioning that I would have signed anything," Dr. Gros replied.

Dr. Gros denied that his uncle, Maj. Hans Bebert of the German Military Intelligence, had instructed him to represent the Reich in any negotiations with the Japanese in the event of war between the United States and the Axis.

He denied having received $240 a month for serving as a Nazi agent, denied he was a member of the Nazi Party, and denied having told his wife he was a spy, as he was quoted in his purported statement.

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Aléutian Raids Point To Patrol Difficulties

By the Naval Correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

In the excitement over the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor, a very significant statement is apt to be overlooked.

It came from Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, Commander of the 13th Naval District, who said:

"This attack was not a surprise and the station was prepared to meet it."

The fact is that both Japan and the United States have had ample suspicion of each other's "business intentions" in the Aleutian Islands.

Objectives Limited

Thus, that Japan struck first does not in any sense mean that they have scored another Pearl Harbor. The damage appears to have been slight. Moreover, the Japanese objectives appear limited to:

1. The nuisance effect on the United States and the propaganda effect at home.
2. Reconnaissance.

There are several other possibilities, which of course cannot be completely excluded, though they are somewhat less likely. One is planning an attack on Dutch Harbor as a means of controlling Pacific supply lines which could be reached from that point, and it could possibly be a preliminary to an attack on Alaska itself. Nor must one overlook the possibility that it is merely an attempt to distract attention for operations elsewhere and to cause dispersal of American forces.

A little attention to the Tokyo radio in the next few days will show how far the Japanese intend to use the raid for propaganda purposes.

It will pay the Japanese well for domestic propaganda to say they have struck back for the raid on Tokyo. The tragedy is that the United States was not in a position to continue the raids so admirably started by Brig. Gen. James Doolittle and has given the Japanese time to recover both materially and psychologically.

Reconnaissance Flight

The reconnaissance effort is a different question. Japan knows that extensive and secret American naval and air preparations were in process at the key American bases in Alaska. But here there were no convenient hosts of Japanese to report every minor detail. Japan has to get what information it can by the "hard way." The bombing may well have been a by-product.

From Dutch Harbor, like Hawaii, it is difficult to scout an oncoming plane attack which can come from almost any direction, although the best strategy is to come at it from the Pacific rather than from the Bering Sea. Until approximately the present season of the year the prevailing fog and bad weather seriously interferes with aerial scouting.

That there is no report of Japanese losses indicates that defense, in addition to scouting facilities, may have been inadequate.

Despite the enormous increase in the production of planes, the United States is not yet producing enough to suppiy the full demands everywhere.

The problem of patroling to prevent surprise attack is not quite so simple as it seems. It is instructive, in connection with the Dutch Harbor raids, to re-analyze the problem as we now know that it existed at Hawaii.

Problem of Scouting

For convenience, let it be assumed that in December there are 12 hours of darkness, during which time a carrier group standing toward Oahu at 25 knots would advance 300 miles. If at dawn the bombers be launched say 400 miles off shore, there exists a circle of 700 miles radius on the circumference of which at some point the raiding group was at twilight the preceding day.

As this circumference is approximately 4,400 miles in length, it presents a scouting problem of such magnitude that about 100 surface ships would be necessary to maintain a tight patrol.

Manifestly no such number of ships could be diverted to this use, consequently the feasibility of distant air patrol must be examined.

Under ideal conditions the circle of visibility from a patrol plane may have a 100 mile radius. Without going into other somewhat involved mechanics attendant to maintaining a distant scouting line of patrol planes, it works out that allowing only one run per plane per day and maintaining a modest reserve, about 40 planes would be required for this duty. If visibility is reduced to a 50 mile radius, double this number becomes necessary.

So much for a distant air patrol.

Turning now to the possibility of utilizing the outposts to the west and south of Hawaii available to the United States, we find Midway, Johnston Island, and Palmyra Island conveniently located for the purpose, Johnston, the nearest, being about 700 miles distant from Pearl Harbor.

Beginning at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands it would be possible to patrol a line going thence through Midway, Johnston, and Palmyra Islands, and then south from the latter for perhaps 1,000 miles. The distances involved are Dutch Harbor to Midway, 1,650 nautical miles; Midway to Johnston, 820 nutical miles; Johnston to Palmyra, 760 nautical miles; south of Palmyra, 1,000 nautical miles.

A tight patrol of this long line would require a minimum of about 225 planes — a prohibitive number and then no positive assurance that a raiding force could not skirt the southern flank.

The next phase to examine is the possibility of maintaining an inshore patrol designed to give approximately an hour's warning of enemy planes. Such a patrol located on the circumference of a circle with a 350-mile radius might be maintained under ideal conditions with about 15 planes, but it would require them taking off in darkness so as to be on station at daylight. Under less ideal conditions more planes, possibly 30, would be required.

The situation is complicated by the fact that the Japanese can make excellent use of submarines for scouting purposes.

Under these conditions it is impossible to draw an air-tight wall through which the Japanese cannot pass. But to convert a hit-and-run raid into anything approaching a militarily effective operation is an entirely different matter.

British Queen Visits Bombed City



Wide World

Inspection of Bath

Queen Elizabeth, followed by a group of subjects, tours the recently bombed city of Bath. With her at the right is Alderman Audrey Bateman, Mayor of Bath. Wrecked cab and debris from blasted buildings appear at right.

Hitler's Hold on Masses Is Believed to Be Slipping

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 4—Adolf Hitler, for almost 20 years a master at sensing what the masses want to hear and what they are prepared to accept in the way of burdens and deprivations, has shown definite signs of late of failing to fathom public sentiment correctly, according to Louis Lochner, Associated Press correspondent; who recently returned from Germany.

In consequence, his unexampled hold upon the masses is gradually slipping, said Mr. Lochner, who came over on the Drottningholm.

The most recent case in point, he said, was Hitler's Reichstag speech of April 26.

Thoughtful Germans, Mr. Lochner said, still are asking themselves: How could Hitler at the end of a terrible winter, which took a severe toll of Germans at the Russian Front, inaugurate spring by telling the nation that next winter better transportation would be provided in the East? Why not see first how the summer offensive turns out and reserve talk about the next winter until then?

All Things to All Men

There was a time Mr. Lochner declared when Hitler's sensibility in feeling out his way with the crowds was nothing short of uncanny. Mr. Lochner said he had seen Hitler address soldiers, women, agricultural workers, party functionaires, little tradesmen, and was impressed with the Führer's ability to be all things unto all men. Hitler played with his audiences as an orchestra conductor plays with the members of his musical ensemble, Mr. Lochner said.

He went on to point out that after Hitler became Chancellor and later Chief of State, he could seldom extemporize but had to read important prônouncements from prepared copy.

Yet these speeches, too, during the first six or seven years of his dictatorship showed a remarkable understanding of the German people.

Mr. Lochner said that during one of his interviews some years ago he said to the German dictator: "We are all aware that you owe a great part of your success to your ability to win over the masses of the people by your personal appeal in extemporaneous speeches. Now that you are the head of Government, you must write out most of your pronouncements. Does that not cramp your style?"

"Not at all," Hitler replied. "When I compose a speech, I visualize the people. I can see them just as though they were standing before me. I sense how they will react."

That was some years ago. Today his speeches don't have the same compelling power with his hearers.

Opinions Colored

The explanation Mr. Lochner declares, seems to lie in the fact that Hitler no longer sees his German people through his own eyes but through the strongly colored spectacles of his underlings. These underlings, Mr. Lochner declared, permit Hitler to hear only what they think he should hear.

Mr. Lochner told of one German ambassador, returning from his post to report, who told Hitler all he thought his Chief of State might be interested in knowing about the country to which he was accredited. Before leaving Hitler's study, however, he presumed to put in a good word for a friend who had been taken to a concentration camp by the Gestapo.

"Why, the man has already been released," Hitler replied, obviously surprised.

"Sorry to say, no, Mein Führer," was the diplomat's rejoinder. "All our efforts to get him liberated have failed thus far."

When the ambassador reached the anteroom, the SS guard on duty spoke to him harshly.

"If you dare once more to discuss matters with Der Führer that are not on the agenda," he shouted, "your career is finished."

The diplomat then realized that the Gestapo listens in even on Hitler's discussions with visitors.

Gestapo Threat

Mr. Lochner said that men in the German dictator's entourage often have told him that there are times when they must reveal no unpleasant facts to their chief, as this might disturb the equilibrium of his temper and make him unfit to work at his problems. In course of time, Hitler's temper has become an excuse for withholding all sorts of facts he should know.

Mr. Lochner disclosed that in the years he has known Hitler, the Fuhrer has become more and more unapproachable by the rank and file of the people and even by the rank and file of faithful Party members.

The masses naturally are quick to sense this, Mr. Lochner explained. There is no longer that spontaneous enthusiasm which characterized the reaction of the crowds during the first years of the Hitler regime.

The masses which now line the streets are mostly sent by the Labor Front and the SA and SS and Hitler Youth to be there. Flags are pressed into their hands by the police to give the impression of spontaneous enthusiasm.

School children, excused from classes, more and more make up the "spontaneously cheering thousands" about which the papers then write the next day.

United Nations Plan Peace Framework

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Lord Brabazon, pioneer airman and former Minister of Aircraft Production, proposed today that the United States, Britain, and Russia agree now to take postwar control of the air and combine this power with another League of Nations to police the world.

Making his maiden speech as a peer in the House of Lords' debate on postwar reconstruction, Lord Brabazon, who was given his barony March 27, condemned as "mischievous doctrine" a theory that postwar planning should wait until the cessation of hostilities.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—An assurance that the British Government is at present closely engaged with the British Dominions, the United States, Russia and other United Nations in "hammering out" plans for peace has been given in the House of Lords by Viscount Cranborne, chief Government spokesman in Parliament's Upper House. But Lord Cranborne added that the discussions were "at the confidential stage at which no government could make a general declaration."

This Government's assurance has been given in reply to renewed demands in Britain that this time peace shall not be jeopardized by unpreparedness. The chief manifestation lately of this active concern about the postwar period is seen in the two-day debate concluded yesterday in the House of Lords in which some of the most thoughtful contributions have been made to such problems as how to re-educate Germany, and how to destroy now and for all time German militarism, and at the same time give the Germans equal opportunity to become partners in building a new European order very different from Hitler's.

Control of Germany

Special attention was accorded to the Socialist Peer, Lord Addison, when he spoke about means for controlling Germany after the war, and the fact that he stressed the necessity of preparing for this now and not a moment later, was evidence that this problem is uppermost in the thought of people in this country.

An outstanding and heartening aspect of the Lords' debate was the tribute paid by Lord Cranborne, Lord Addison, and others to the remarkable series of speeches in the United States lately on ideas for the postwar world.

Specially mentioned were the speeches by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Vice-President Wallace, the head of the Economic Warfare Board, Milo Perkins, and Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

There is obviously a great desire here for co-ordination of Anglo-American thought on issues of the future.

There is some surprise certainly, but also deep relief at extent to which responsible Americans are showing their willingness to specify their aims and even commit themselves to responsibility for the world's future.

Press Space Limited

But it is unfortunate that space considerations in present abbreviated British wartime papers have prevented American speeches from receiving publicity here that they deserve.

Of Mr. Perkins' speech on the sort of goal mankind should set itself to reach, Lord Addison said: "It dazzled me. It was what one was almost afraid to think of in definite terms."

But observers here in a position to know can support the British Government's assurance that there is plenty of activity on the peace aims' front.

While the British Government stands firm against a unilateral statement of peace aims until the United Nations representatives have reached agreement, outstanding speeches in the present Lords' debate have come from Peers pressing the Government to still greater efforts to see that reconstruction plans are ready when the war ends.

Lord Addison, for instance, gave a most stirring but at the same time hardly exaggerated impression of the immense problems of peace which may not be far round the corner and of the tremendous responsibility which therefore rests on the shoulders of each of the United Nations.

German Militarism Hit

On the vital question of how to handle Germany, Lord Addison said that the first resolve must be "utterly to destroy the hateful German military system."

The second resolve must be long-term control over Germany and especially over German education.

"Think," said Lord Addison "what they have done in 10 years —transformed the mind of all young people in Germany by an organized system of so-called education! And I believe that will have to be undone before there is any hope of the rest in the world. It will take a long time."

Financial Control

Lord Addison then dealt with another form of control over Germany which he deems a necessity for an enduring peace, namely, control of the German financial system.

Otherwise, he contended, finance is liable again to be used by the Germans to spread discord among the victorious United Nations.

Lord Addison admitted that though he didn't always agree with Lord Vansittart, former Permanent Secretary to the Foreign Office, he strongly commended Lord Vansittart's view as to how reparations were used by German financial authorities after the last war to instil insidious and destructive propaganda against the Allies in every part of the world.

"Even loans mistakenly made to them," Lord Addison said of these German financiers, "were used for preparation of another war."

Long Process Faced

Among other Peers who referred to the question of the re-education of Germany was Socialist Viscount Sankey who warned that the world must be prepared to face for some years after war a rising generation in Germany whose views and outlook on life, until they are changed, will delay any permanent establishment of peace on the continent.

"This is a danger against which adequate precautions must be taken. It is a danger which will gradually pass away, but which may postpone for a period the final war settlement. There must be a period of control and a period for consideration . . . The safety of mankind demands that Germany shall show unmistakable signs of a change in policy."

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, renowned for his long-standing associations with the League of Nations, agreed on the necessity of remodeling German education, but questioned whether this was practicable by outside effort. He thought the change would probably have to come from within Germany, rather than be imposed from outside.

Although speakers in the House of Lords have only been touching the fringe of the question of the re-education of Germany, it can be stated that a considerable amount of work both official and unofficial is going on to produce proposals to meet this problem.

Projects which are receiving special attention include international supervision of school textbooks and international control and supervision of youth organizations.

Japanese Shot in Madagascar

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Evidence of Japanese military activities in the Vichy-owned island of Madagascar was contained in a British War Office announcement today that two Japanese naval officers had been shot by a British patrol June 1 in a village north of British-occupied Diego Suarez.

There had been repeated reports prior to the British occupation that the Japanese might attempt to seize the strategic island off the East African coast.

The officers, one source said, apparently were assigned to make plans of the naval base at Diego Suarez to prepare the way for a Japanese landing.

The announcement concerning the shooting of the two Japanese officers, issued by the British commanding officer at Diego Suarez, said:

"On the morning of June 1, the native headman of a village in the peninsula of Diego Suarez reported two foreigners had been observed in the village. A British patrol with native guides proceeded to the village. The two foreigners fled before the arrival of the patrol but were pursued and surrounded.

"When called upon to surrender, they opened fire on the British patrol and were shot.

"On examination of their clothing, papers showed they were Japanese naval officers."

Motorized Pushcart Must Get License

DETROIT, June 4 (AP)—Mark Mansell may be all set for plenty of mileage if gasoline rationing comes, but police have ruled his one-cylinder, motorized pushcart must first have an automobile license.

Police stopped Mr. Mansell as he put-putted along a Detroit street and impounded his red and silver contraption for study. The pushcart, it was decided, should be licensed and also should have better brakes before it ventures out again.

Mr. Mansell, who has spent many years tinkering with mechanical and automotive gadgets, promised to license the cart and fix the brakes. Furthermore, he said, he would apply immediately for his first driver's license.

The three-wheeled cart is propelled by a gasoline washing machine motor and can get 50 miles to the gallon of gasoline, Mr. Mansell explained.

The driver sits on one end and with a good tail wind he can make 10 miles an hour on a smooth road. It's easy on rubber tires and gasoline, Mr. Mansell said, but it's hard on shoeleather when you have to keep pedaling over rough road.

Navy to Effect Recuperation Plan

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The Navy, concerned over the war strain on its pilots, is about to embark upon a recuperation program.

Approximately $1,800,000 for this purpose was voted yesterday by the House in a naval appropriation measure now before the Senate.

It will be used, the appropriations committee was told by Commander J. L. Reynolds, to provide comfortable places of relaxation, such as the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in Hawaii, for Navy personnel.

Commander Reynolds said commanders afloat have found that personnel assigned to aircraft, submarines and destroyers have been working under "tremendous pressure" and are "decreasing in their powers of co-ordination."

Teacher-Minister Wins Ph. D. in Spare Time

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Between teaching and preaching, not to mention founding churches, the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Carlin might have found enough to keep him busy, but not so.

Next Wednesday at New York University's commencement exercises he will don cap and gown to receive a degree of Doctor of Philosophy and in so doing complete 39 years of spare-time study. One course a year was all Dr. Carlin could sandwich in at the university, what with being principal of a public school in Brooklyn and Minister of the Queensboro Hill Community Church in Flushing, Queens.

Chile Chamber Approves Wide Powers for President

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 4 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved a general bill granting President Rios extraordinary economic and administrative powers for six months to meet problems arising from the war.

But the Chamber still was to vote on individual articles of the bill and a rider calling for ratification of the Rio de Janeiro accord which recommends the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Socialist and Communist deputies made the latter move.

The proposal, inserted in a bill which would grant President Rios extraordinary economic powers, would empower him to "take the necessary steps to break diplomatic relations with the Axis," although the executive constitutionally has power to direct foreign affairs.

Chile and Argentina are the only two South American countries maintaining relations with the Axis, and the President has given no indication he intends to sever them.

Press Curb Eased

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 4 (AP)—Minister of the Interior Miguel Culaciati has ordered Buenos Aires police to rectify a rule which had forbidden newspapers and agencies to publish congressional debates on foreign policy under the state of siege decreed by Acting President Castillo last December.

The rectification came after Señor Culaciati had explained to aroused Deputies that his order had been misunderstood—that he merely had wanted to warn the press that it still could not comment on foreign policy.

But the pro-democratic sectors of the Chamber of Deputies still were attacking the original order which Socialist Silvio Ruggieri asserted was "an attack on the powers of Congress."

Señor Ruggieri, supported by Radical (Liberal) members, said the police order "cannot be misinterpreted" despite the contention of Government supporters that it was "a mistake."

Mexico's Pledge

MEXICO, D. F., June 4 (AP)—President Avila Camacho promised last night that his Government would leave nothing undone to hasten the triumph of the United Nations over the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese but reiterated that Mexican troops would not be sent outside the Western Hemisphere.

In a nation-wide radiocast, the Chief Executive warned his people that victory depended on absolute unity and emphasized the need of stepping up production in industry and agriculture.

He told Mexico's 20,000,000 people that mobilization of civilian manpower would be necessary to win the "battle of production" and cautioned that interference with Mexico's all-out effort would not be tolerated.

Extreme measures, President Avila Camacho said, may be needed in some cases to combat "fifth columnists," but he promised that the extraordinary powers granted him by Congress would be used only against enemies of the country and that local Mexicans need fear no infringement of their rights.

The President said that the nations armed forces were ready, and added:

"I can affirm with enthusiasm that the Mexican Army will do its whole duty."

An Army lieutenant and the Commander of the Capital's fire force were killed yesterday and at least nine persons were injured in a heavy explosion and fire at a Government munitions factory.

Most of the city's fire-fighting equipment was called out to help emergency squads fight the flames. The cause of the explosion was not immediately determined. Federal soldiers were among those reported injured.

En Route to U. S.

PANAMA, Panama, June 4 (AP)—Señora Salvadora de Bayle de Somoza, wife of President Somoza of Nicaragua, arrived here from Managua last night en route to the United States. She was accompanied by her daughter, Lillian, and the two are continuing their journey today.

The new United States Minister, James Steward, arrived yesterday at Managua.

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Murray-Lewis Breach Puts Labor Balance in Jeopardy

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Though both sides in the Congress of Industrial Organizations' split between Philip Murray and John L. Lewis pledge their support to the war effort and their loyalty to the President, the division argues no good for production and makes it more difficult to keep the delicate peace in the labor world.

The breach between the C. I. O. and the United Mine Workers now seems irrevocable with a direct, personal attack by Mr. Murray on Mr. Lewis. Since Mr. Lewis summoned his executive committee to Washington a week ago the schism appeared unavoidable and the problem merely remained of how it would be brought about.

Labor politics approach the complexity and subtlety of national politics, and in this instance it obviously suited Mr. Lewis' purpose to adopt a superficially mild tone to his former friend and present enemy, Mr. Murray, and force a situation where the onus of the rupture would be on the C. I. O. rather than on the U. M. W.

Mr. Lewis has accomplished this strategy rather adroitly. He is though in a difficult position and must watch his step. The one man more popular with the mine workers of the country than Mr. Lewis is President Roosevelt, and Mr. Lewis broke with Mr. Roosevelt in 1940.

New Blow for Lewis

The one man next in popularity to Mr. Lewis with the coal miners is Mr. Murray, and Mr. Lewis broke with him a year ago to all effects and purposes, though the clash has just been publicly acknowledged. With all his hold on the 500,000 coal miners Mr. Lewis is not in an easy position. Well-loved subordinates like Van A. Bittner, head of the powerful West Virginia branch, have left him, and yesterday came a new blow.

The very Martin Wagner, whom Mr. Lewis named to the $18,000-a-year job on the miners' executive committee to replace Mr. Murray, after the latter was formally ousted last week, has gone back on him, come over to Mr. Murray and urged all of the workers in the famous "District 50," over which Mr. Wagner was formerly chief, to come along, too.

There have been rumblings of revolt in the miners' ranks. There can be little defection among the men at the top, most of whom are Mr. Lewis' personal appointees at high salaries; more and more in recent years Mr. Lewis has been gathering control of the U. M. W. in his own hands.

Ousted on Technicality

In ordinary U. M. W. districts the workers pick their own officers, but in "provisional" districts Mr. Lewis picks them. Recent U. M. W. financial reports indicate that more than 70 per cent of the dues-paying members now belong to provisional districts. This is the basis for possible rank-and-file revolt later on, of which there has already been some evidence.

Mr. Lewis forced the onus of the present breach on the Murray-C. I. O. regulars by charging the C. I. O. owed him $1,665,000, refusing to pay miners' dues to the C. I. O.; he did not personally attack Mr. Murray, either; but had his executive committee oust him on a technicality without going into the basic feud.

Mr. Murray, instead of Mr. Lewis, is the man who has now brought the matter into the open; in a long speech yesterday he went down the record of their relations and made categorical charges of specific disloyalty to the C. I. O. Mr. Lewis later denied the charges.

Some of the charges shed light on obscure past labor history. Mr. Murray charges that Mr. Lewis approached Mr. Bittner last September, and urged him to run against Mr. Murray for President of the big new Steel Workers Union, of which Mr. Murray has just been named $20,000-a-year president. Mr. Bittner refused.

Mr. Murray charges that Mr. Lewis, prior to the last C. I. O. convention at Detroit, disagreed with Mr. Murray's annual report supporting President Roosevelt's foreign policies, and urged Mr. Murray to join with him in attacking Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Murray asked Mr. Lewis to come to Detroit to debate the issue, but Mr. Lewis declined.

Charge by Thomas

A curious charge was also made yesterday by R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers Union, who supports Mr. Murray. He declared he had been approached in the last presidential election by intermediaries from Mr. Lewis urging him to publicly switch support from Mr. Roosevelt to Wendell L. Willkie, in return for which he would have been supported for Mr. Willkie's Secretary of Labor.

The ramification of these charges and the pattern of the big-scale intrigue disclosed is revealing on national affairs however much the heated accusations must be discounted. Also they reveal a deep-seated bitterness between the two wings of the C. I. O., just as the breach between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. is healing. A faction of the Lewis "district 50" or catch-all union, is apparently swinging away from Mr. Lewis to Mr. Murray. Bitter jurisdictional squabbles are conceivable in these circumstances.

Loyalty to War Effort

Mr. Lewis is now eager to affirm his loyalty to the war effort, despite former isolationism, and his executive committee adopted a strong resolution yesterday promising to surpass the Government's call for coal, and to double the nation's normal stockpile. This followed a speech by Mr. Lewis in which, for the first time since Pearl Harbor, he defended himself from criticism over his patriotism.

This was the cue for Mr. Murray to attack Mr. Lewis later at the C. I. O. meeting, on the same issue. He charged Mr. Lewis with attempting to thwart President Roosevelt's foreign policy and to stir up "national confusion and national disunity."

The C. I. O. and the U. M. W. executive committees are meeting simultaneously here. To a large degree they are now sparring for points in a breach that has become irreconcilable.

Dutch Harbor: Will It Serve To Rouse U. S.?

Continued from Page 1

will be almost entirely with the United States forces, both Army and Navy.

If Japan does undertake to reach through Siberia toward Alaska, the narrow Bering Strait, now under protection of American guns and airplanes, becomes immediately the point of greatest strategic value. And Siberia, not Alaska, becomes the first battleground.

If Japan should be so bold as to try to take Alaska from a sea front only, using naval and air forces, the quick but concentrated preparations made for defense against that kind of an approach would take deadly toll, and would bring into play every United States aerial resource—up through Canada—and waterborne resource—via the inland passage alongside Canada—to provide a contest the like of which the Japanese have not yet met, neither in this war nor any other.

In spite of the important implications of this first serious raid on the North American continent—for the Aleutians are an extension—the Pacific Coast populace went about its affairs quite as usual.

Coast Takes It Calmly

War extras were on downtown street corners about mid-afternoon as could be noted from a window overlooking one of the important downtown intersections of a large coastal city, the homegoing throngs a little later were not moved by the headlines to purchase papers in much more than the usual numbers. There was much sidelong glancing at the headlines, but perhaps no more than on the day Singapore fell or the morning after the mass-bombing of Cologne.

Few Army or Navy men have been on leave in coastal cities in recent days. The feeling that something of great importance was impending has been heightened by this fact.

The few Army and Navy officers and men in view after the war extras appeared were the most interested readers of the scant bulletins.

Down the block an impromptu curbstone showing of a few mediocre oil paintings attracted as large a throng as the headlines on the orange and green newspapers spread out on the walk at the corner.

It may be that, as the current saying goes, we do "need something to wake us up." Is the attack on Dutch Harbor the beginning of that "something"?

Food Cost Compared To Peacetime Years

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—If you're the head of an average urban family and feel that you have cause to complain about food costs, the Agriculture Department suggests that you study some of your bills for past peacetime years.

The Department says that in April the average nonfarm family was spending only 22 per cent of its income for food. It says that the percentage was 24 in 1940, 31 in 1933, 27 in the boom year of 1929 and 37 per cent in 1920.

Farmers, the Department states, are receiving a larger share of the consumers' food expenditures than at any time since 1920. That share was said to be 52 per cent on the basis of prices prevailing in April. The farmers' share dropped to 31 per cent in the 1932 depression year.

They're Not 'Tin Can Tourists'—Trailers Now for Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, — The "tin can tourists" of 1942 are not tourists at all, but war workers. Those trailers—modern counterparts of the kind which back in 1926 looked very much like the food containers from which they derived their name—are seen on the roads and the parking lots today in certain sections in perhaps surprising numbers. But their owners are not disregarding the admonitions about pleasure travel. Owners and trailers are in war service for the duration.

The automobile trailer can be and has been a nuisance and a problem, but it can and is becoming now, the answer to the war housing problem. Sane regulation, not prohibition, of trailers is the goal of both the Federal agencies charged with providing shelter for ordnance workers, and the manufacturers.

The "promiscuous squatters" of the trailer population, admits the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, have been deplored by both groups, and a model ordinance is being submitted now to local governments in all defense areas to enable trailers to fill their place as emergency housing.

Even under manufacturing priorities and restrictions on interstate transport and city location of trailer houses, the industry estimates that this year it will make 50,000 units, all of them for the Government, or for war workers. This compares with 29,000 last year, and 12,000 in 1940. Practically all of the 1941 production went into war service also.

The Government so far, according to John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Agency Administrator, has laid out a program for the use of 19,000 trailer units. They will serve, he says, "as stop-gap housing where essential to give some type of shelter until standard housing can be built."

These trailers, the Government believes provide the best kind of emergency housing, because when permanent housing is built the emergency shelter doesn't have to be torn down—it's just hitched to a truck and hauled to a new location where needed.

In parks erected for or by the Government three utility trailers are provided for each 100 trailer units. One utility provides toilet and shower facilities for men, another for women, and the third complete laundry equipment and hot water facilities. Critical materials, incidentally, are required here only for the utility units, outside some wiring for the living units.

Where the government hasn't provided parking lots for Government-owned trailers it is recommended that communities take the initiative as a means not only of providing needed housing, but to avoid the problems and maladjustments that are liable to result from uncontrolled location of migrant war workers.

Some communities and states have enacted special legislation to cover this development. Michigan, for instance, has adopted a model statute controlling use of trailers. An ordinance proposed by the Office of Price Administration in Washington provides that trailers must generally be located inside defined trailer parks and establishes definite regulations covering administration and licensing of such parks.

Gandhi's New Demands

Continued from Page 1

idea of evicting the British has not received encouragement from official Congress Party leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, who does not share Mr. Gandhi's fundamental conviction in the universal applicability of nonviolence, and who also would regard any move tending to jeopardize American sympathy toward India with apprehension.

In a recent speech, Mr. Nehru, while declaring any repression would be resisted, said, "We are placed in a dilemma. If we oppose the Government and carry the fight against it, we will invite Japan into our country."

Remarking that the British had not monopolized the war, he added: "We cannot see Russia and China defeated and the principles which they are fighting destroyed."

Thus, though no positive way of rendering assistance to those countries is mentioned, negatively this point of view would seem likely to deter the speaker from promoting any mass action against Britain.

Press Opposes Move

Finally the Congress press generally has displayed a highly critical attitude towards any suggestion of civil disobedience or embarrassment to the Government during this time of danger. The Lahore Tribune, a moderate Congress paper notable for its independent judgment, in discussing the matter on June 1 declared that the right way of pressing India's political claims was by the weight of public opinion, rather than by direct action when the aggressor was at the gates.

The British withdrawal, the paper said, would "constitute an invitation to the aggressor to march in" while "the view that India can successfully resist aggression by nonviolent means is nothing short of day dreaming.

"To invite the withdrawal of the British at this stage would be the height of political folly. It has been India's tragedy that Mahatma Gandhi's towering personality has clouded, at many a crucial moment, the better judgment of his political associates. There is no manner of doubt that the vast majority of Congressmen and people of India are intellectually opposed to the launching of a Satyagraha (nonviolence) movement today."

Remarking that in the past when also prominent Congressmen differed from Mr. Gandhi instead of depending on their better judgment, they were carried off their feet, the paper concluded: "The danger is that they may be carried off their feet again. This is the root of trouble in Congress politics."

One Big Air Raid Urged To Knock Out Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—One concentrated aerial attack such as that made by the Royal Air Force on Cologne, Germany, would do enough damage to knock Japan out of the war, according to Dario Shindell, Chinese art expert and Far Eastern traveler.

Japanese cities are so densely built and their homes so fragily constructed that the destruction caused by such a raid would completely cripple the nation, Mr. Shindell said today. Mr. Shindell said China was stronger today than when the war started and could continue to fight on indefinitely even if entirely cut off from the rest of the United Nations.

Long Punishment For Italian Officers

BERN, Switzerland, June 4 (AP)—Italian newspapers reported yesterday that nine Italian medical officers, including a major and five captains, have been sentenced by a court martial at Bari, southern Italy, to terms of solitary confinement ranging from seven to 15 years for selling "certificates of convalescence" to healthy soldiers.

Il Corriere Della Sera of Milan said 23 soldiers also were sentenced to six to seven years of military confinement and 12 civilians were given four to 14-year prison terms in connection with the certificates.

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The Home Forum

I Know Nothing About South Africa

I WALKED DOWN the room with the letter in my hand, then stopped at the sub-editor's desk.

"They are evacuating the wives from Delos," (only it was not Delos), I said amicably, "and Euphrosyne has had to go to Cape Town. They met her with a twenty-one gun salute, because the Royal Family were on board."

The sub-editor stared at me with an unseeing stare. "Greece?" he said. "Delos?"

"Yes," I said, referring to my letter again, "Simon is information liaison officer there."

The sub-editor aroused slightly: "We want information about Delos badly," he said.

"Then why don't you write to Simon?"

"Because he is—whatever you said he was. They don't give information at information centers: they conceal it."

"Oh, but Simon used to tell me everything; at least, he did when he was ten."

The sub-editor was reading, at once, three wires brought him at that moment by an underling. He had left Delos permanently. I walked away out of the room. I was thinking of Cape Town and my arrival there.

* * *

We slipped out of Southampton on a fair afternoon in January and down the Channel with, as usual, a soft mist coming up. It was not cold and we stood by the rail, watching the lights come out in the coast towns. We were on a first-class liner, nineteen days out of Cape Town. You may fix the date by that, perhaps, alone.

It was my first long voyage and I was more subdued than elated. I had not wanted to come; but I was, more or less, shanghaied, and having to make the best of it. I got over my peevishness quickly enough.

We had celebrities on board: Paderewski, and Sir Starr Jameson, the leader of the Jameson Raid, which was history by that time. A little, rather tired, amused man, Jameson was, who was ready enough to talk to a young and ignorant girl. At least I knew the name of Rhodesia, but I knew very little else about South Africa. I know less now, I suppose.

* * *

Well, in the end, the nineteen days were delightful, and among other people I met Simon. Simon was ten, and Simon and I were fast friends from the word "Go." He had been in school in England and was now returning with his mother to Cape Town, where his father was in Parliament. Simon felt capable of telling me all I needed to know about South Africa.

And so we came to Cape Town. I was asleep when Simon pranced into my cabin at six o'clock in the morning, tugging at my blanket and calling: "Get up, Perrywinkle, we're here! We're here!"

I did get up, flung my robe around me, and allowed myself to be pulled over to the porthole.

"There's Table Mountain, and there is the table-cloth!"

* * *

I looked out on a blue harbor, filled at the moment with all kinds of craft. The liner rocked gently, her engines stilled for the first time in days. The sea was a light blue and the sky above a little bluer; above the shipping, towering like a guardian, was Table Mountain with a light white cloud hovering on the top.

Cape Town, that morning, was hot and sultry. It was my first introduction to the Colonies. I never did get to know Cape Town very well, but the mountain commanded it at every point. It seemed to be at the end of every street; one could not escape from it.

South Africa, from the first, was too big for me. I felt it slipping away before I could even approach it. I went, a minute ant, from point to point for several weeks. I saw, I think, quite a number of places; but the things that remain mostly with me are the sun and the color. Why should they not? I had rarely been out of England before, and never below the equator.

* * *

I was most at home on the high veldt. There, I could turn around and look at myself. There, I could feel the rhythm of South Africa. The garden of the farm at Eland's Kop was a beautiful sight. I would go out in the early morning and watch the mist clearing over the mountains. The valley, for we were far above sea-level, would still be filled with mist. The azalea bushes were pink in the morning light; the gum trees at the edge of the garden were tall and straight, cutting the sky into vertical slabs of blue.

Driving across the veldt in a cape-cart, one could see vast distances; the plain was like the bottom of an immense cup, with the great hills for sides. You could even see as far as Bechuanaland, in that clear, dry air, and pick out the Drakensberg Mountains; while "over there" was Zululand. There were few flowers on the veldt when I was there; we saw red-hot poker plants, but that was about all. What varied the plains were the Kaffir huts or kraals, and the Kaffirs themselves. The natives were like bronze statues with their noble physique; not a few were Zulus, I think, with their bead ornaments. The women had a bad fashion of plastering their hair with red mud. They went, wrapped in shawls, with their babies on their backs, and that deplorable red mud coiffure trailing on their shoulders.

* * *

There were lots of things in South Africa: men and women with eyes that looked far into the distance, even when you met them in a train corridor. The surf at Durban and the luxuriant semi-tropical foliage. The wattle plantations at the farm, with the sun coming through the gentle green leaves; the oaks and the flowering shrubs on the way to the corral. The old slave quarters on the Dutch estates in Cape Town; the silver trees on the sides of Table Mountain. Above all, the color, the red earth, the sky, the long tawny veldt.

* * *

And then, after all these days, there was the voyage home. We crept up the globe again, and again we were in the Bay of Biscay, again in the Channel. The skies were gray again. I ran out on deck one morning into the mist. I ran to the slippery rail and closed my hands upon it. Oh, lovely fog of the seas about that island. This was England! This was home!

A. J. S.



By Courtesy of Kennedy & Co., New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MIXED BOUQUET": *A Water-Color Drawing by Alvyn Boyd Cruise*

THE CRISP FRESHNESS, the sparkling color, and the interesting variety of flower forms make this spring-like bouquet a delightful and gay water color. The artist, however, has been correct in calling it more specifically a water-color drawing because of the emphasis on the precisely drawn forms of each flower, bud, and leaf. Indeed, the drawing is an intrinsic part of the composition, subordinating all else to the intricate pattern of the flowers themselves. And what a profusion of blossoms escape from the elaborate, decorative bow.

Though suggestive of old flower prints, the "Mixed Bouquet" has a contemporary verve and gaiety about it, a sharp modern style to the drawing, and a more brilliant juxtaposition of color, than is found in the old French, English, or American flower studies.

Alvyn Boyd Cruise has executed many floral pictures, including a wide variety of studies of camellias, and has also painted, in the manner of period pieces, architectural street scenes of New Orleans and Charleston which capture the flavor and picturesqueness of an earlier day.

B. T.

Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAFETY is primarily a question of understanding rather than of place or circumstance. One may be safe anywhere if he trusts in God, who sustains and supports His own creation.

Christ Jesus was safe while walking on the Sea of Galilee because he understood that it was the law of divine Love which supported him. Impetuous Peter attempted to walk on the water to go to the Master, but his understanding of God was not sufficient to support him. Then in humility he cried out to Christ Jesus. He had recognized the Master and responded to his call to come to him on the water, but "when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, save me" (Matthew 14:30). The record continues (14:31), "And immediately Jesus stretched forth his hand, and caught him, and said unto him, O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

There are many today who are being called upon to walk over the waves of error, many who are in places where, according to material belief, there is grave danger of destruction and little evidence of safety. Perhaps like the apostle they start out bravely, but when they see the boisterous threat of evil they are afraid and begin to sink into despair. But now, even as in Jesus' time, the Christ is at hand, and divine Love stretches forth a protecting and sustaining hand to all who pray for help in humility and faith. None need sink into terror who put their trust in God. The law of harmony is the law of annihilation to beliefs of danger, suffering, and disaster. God's law produces peace, harmony, happiness, and freedom.

The belief that matter is sentient and intelligent is the procurator of all inharmony; the very foundation of mortal discord. Christian Science reveals man and the universe as spiritual, not material. In answer to the question, "What is the scientific statement of being?" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

When we see that man is spiritual, never in nor of matter, we understand that he knows no danger, fear, doubt, but is always reflecting God in happiness, harmony, health, and abundance.

Doubt and despair are characteristic of material-mindedness, while, as the Scriptures declare (Hebrews 11:1), "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." His sublime faith in and understanding of God as the divine Principle of being, enabled Christ Jesus to overcome material so-called law. We have his example, and through faith we can do the works that he did. Every Christian Scientist can demonstrate in some degree his God-given dominion over disease, fear, and danger.

One can find a place of safety even in the most trying and dangerous surroundings by turning away from the testimony of the senses and seeking refuge in spiritual understanding. The way which seems dark to mortal sense can be lighted instantly by the understanding of Truth and Love. The firm declaration, based on understanding, that man is spiritual, held in the presence of divine Love, protects one under every circumstance.

We can protect ourselves and others by knowing that man is spiritual, and that he lives in the spiritual realm, where material forces are unknown. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 475), "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique." This definition of man is in complete accord with the record of creation found in the first chapter of Genesis: "God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness" (Genesis 1:26). The image and likeness of God is safe. Goodness characterizes the real creation, of which it is said (1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Our safety is proportionate to our recognition of man as the son of God. Everyone can attain the recognition of his true selfhood, which gives him power to annul the claims of matter. Spiritual growth ensures freedom and safety.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Before Sleep

Remember this road
At evening,
And the wild pear blossoms
Tossed on the bough,
In a beauty of white;

Remember the tall, still dignity of ferns
Coiled at the ends
Like snails,
Secret and green;

And reticent violets,
Young in the midst of their leaves,
By the dust of the roadside;

Remember the first thin jangle
Of bells in the brook,
When the peepers are shaking
The air of the night;

Remember the gulls
Crying—
And the long, last breath
Of a wave
Leaving a sandy shore.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Aerial

Green leaves,
Spread wide in air
From every listening bough,
Capture the latest message from
The sun.

DONALD BAILEY

The World of the Middle Ages

Roger, the Norman ruler of Sicily from 1130 to 1154, who introduced the manufacture of silk in Palermo, was especially interested in geography. He collected all the Arabian books on the subject that he could find and eagerly questioned travelers who came to his court and took notes on their accounts. Finally the Arabian traveler and geographer Edrisi was given the task of combining these materials into a great work on the geography of the world. Roger told him, "I want a description of the earth made after direct observation, not after books." The result was a work finished in 1154 and superior to any previous medieval geography either Christian or Arabian. . . .

After Edrisi, geographical knowledge continued to make great strides during the remaining Middle Ages. The rise in the first half of the thirteenth century of a great Mongol empire stretching from China to Russia made it possible for Western Ambassadors and missionaries, travelers and traders, to penetrate in person to the Far East and to learn of regions of which the Greeks and Romans have left no accounts. . . .

Beside this overland penetration of the vast continent of Asia, there were westward voyages of discovery to the Canary, Madeira, and Azores Islands, and other voyages along the west coast of Africa in an effort to circumnavigate that continent and so reach the Indies. Deep-sea sailing had been assisted by the invention of the mariner's compass. . . . In 1341 a Portuguese fleet explored the Canaries and found only natives there. But a Spanish geography written at about the same time lists the Madeiras, nine of the Canaries, and eight of the Azores, while a map of 1351 indicates accurately the location and contours of the three groups. Apparently they had been known for some time. . . .

The map of 1351 to which we just referred is known as the *Laurentian Portolano*. It also, possibly by a lucky guess, represents the shape of the continent of Africa more nearly correctly than does any other map before the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope at the close of the fifteenth century. The word *portolano* means a "handy-plan," and is applied to the charts of the coast-line of which our earliest examples date about 1300. But these first extant *portolani* are so elaborate and accurate that there must have been a preceding period of preparation before such detailed and correct charts could be produced. They are evidently the result of close observation by practical men and were made by sailors for sailors. They are the first true maps in the modern sense in the history of the world, and represent an immense and sudden advance in cartography.—From "The History of Medieval Europe," by LYNN THORNDIKE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Star in the Water

Here the five-pointed light,
Quiet in the evening sky,
Trembles with every wind
That passes by.

I slowly dip my hand
To pluck the flower of night.
The waters give a cry.
The water-lilies sigh.

And where the star was bright
Quicksilver mockery
Is left for me.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

First Things First

TWO OR THREE to the town, the little villages of New England seem to the traveler like islands in a sea of forest wilderness, each with its white finger of faith pointing to the cloud-dotted sky, each with its tiny heart ticking away the daily life of post office, store, tinshop, or modern garage down under its ceiling of leaves, each bidding the stranger a welcome and a speedy farewell across a waving field of grain or ancient stone-walls which keep crumbling tryst with the sun-drenched, hard-hacked mowings. In the distance they ripen into form and character, offer the needed help to the passer-through, and slip behind to make way for another of the same vintage but never of the same flavor. The road twists and twirls to right and to left showing neat white farmhouses with long tails of barn and outbuildings stretching out behind, several times their own length; a Meeting-house comes into view at the next curve showing an old Paul Revere bell between the arches of its belfry, and half-round doorheads and high white pillars, or pilasters modestly retired against the slender clapboards; a district school stands within its handful of wayside playground with a faded flag fluttering from a low slender pole; . . .

To the traveler there will come the question of what brought men to this spot and that, made them choose these meadows rather than that river-bank, this valley in preference to that hillside, for those villages which are now late but lovely flowers blooming from roots planted two centuries ago. . . .

Among the old records we shall find that one village had a cornmiller for its outstanding settler and of course a miller loves a valley stream; that another had its first stake and stones set by a tiller of the soil who saw his life's happiness and wealth upon the warm hillsides; that a third settlement was hewn out of the deep forest where timber was plentiful and a cleared space meant both frame and board for a home and virgin soil for planting. It soon becomes evident that there was a reason for every act of these sturdy first settlers and that chance entered in but rarely. Plainly, too, may we see another fact standing boldly out, that the men who dared the New England wilds believed in putting first things first. . . . So the study of these old settlements shows not a clutter of unrelated happenings, but an orderly process carried on under arriving circumstances. — From "New Hampshire Borns a Town," by MARION NICHOLL RAWSON. (New York: Dutton.)

Sikkerhet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SIKKERHET BEROR først og fremst på forståelse, og ikke på sted eller omstendighet. Vi kan være trygge og sikre hvor som helst hvis vi stoler på Gud, som opholder og understøtter Sin egen skapelse.

Kristus Jesus var i sikkerhet da han vandret på den Galileiske Sjø fordi han forstod at det var den guddommelige Kjærlighets lov som holdt ham oppe. Den hastige Peter forsøkte å gå på vannet for å komme hen til Mesteren, men hans forståelse av Gud var ikke tilstrekkelig til å holde ham oppe. I ydmykhet ropte han så til Kristus Jesus. Han hadde gjenkjent Mesteren og svart på hans opfordring om å komme til ham på vannet, men "da han så det hårde vær, blev han redd og begynte å synke; da ropte han: Herre, frels mig" (Matteus 14:30). Beretningen fortsetter (14:31): "Og Jesus rakte straks hånden ut og tok fatt i ham og sa til ham: Du lite troende! hvorfor tvilte du?"

Der er i våre dager mange som må søke å vandre over villfarelsens bølger, mange som befinner sig på steder hvor der ifølge materielle forestillinger er alvorlig fare for tilintetgjørelse og lite som byr sikkerhet. Kanskje de likesom apostelen går i gang med godt mot; men når de ser det ondes larmende trusler, blir de redde og begynner å synke ned i håpløshet. Men nu likesom på Jesu tid er Kristus til stede, og den guddommelige Kjærlighet rekker ut en beskyttende og opholdende hånd til alle som beder om hjelp i ydmykhet og tro. Ingen behøver å synke ned i frykt og redsel som setter sin lit til Gud. Harmoniens lov er en tilintetgjørelsens lov for forestillinger om fare, lidelse og ulykke. Guds lov frembringer fred, harmoni, lykke og frihet.

Den forestilling at materien eier følelse og intelligens, er ophavet til all forstyrrelse og ufullkommenhet, er selve grunnlaget for dødelig disharmoni. Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer at mennesket og universet er åndelige, ikke materielle. Som svar på spørsmålet: "Hvad er den videnskapelige fremstilling av tilværelsen?" skriver Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, s. 468): "Der er intet liv, ingen sannhet, intelligens eller substans i materien. Alt er uendelig Sinn og dets uendelige manifestasjon, for Gud er Alt-i-alt. And er udødelig Sannhet; materie er dødelig villfarelse. And er det virkelige og evige; materie er det uvirkelige og timelige. And er Gud, og mennesket er Hans billede og lignelse. Derfor er mennesket ikke materielt; det er åndelig."

Når vi innser at mennesket er åndelig, aldri i eller av materie, forstår vi at det ikke kjenner nogen fare, frykt eller tvil, men alltid gjenspeiler Gud i lykke, harmoni, sundhet og overflod.

Tvil og håpløshet er egenskaper som gjerne kjennetegner de materielt-sinnede, mens, som Skriften erklærer (Hebreerne 11:1), "tro er full visshet om det som håpes, overbevisning om ting som ikke sees." Kristi Jesu ophøjede tro på og forståelse av Gud som tilværelsens guddommelige Prinsipp, satte ham i stand til å overvinne de materielle såkalte lover. Han har gitt oss sitt eksempel, og ved tro kan vi gjøre de gjerninger som han gjorde. Enhver Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] kan i nogen grad demonstrere det herredømme Gud har gitt ham, over sykdom, frykt og fare.

Vi kan finne et trygt og sikkert sted selv i de vanskeligste og farligste omgivelser ved å vende oss bort fra sansenes vidnesbyrd og søke tilflukt i åndelig forståelse. Den vei som synes mørk for den dødelige opfattelse, kan bli øieblikkelig oplyst ved forståelsen av Sannhet og Kjærlighet. En bestemt erklæring, basert på forståelse, om at mennesket er åndelig, omgitt av den guddommelige Kjærlighets nærvær, beskytter oss under alle omstendigheter.

Vi kan beskytte oss selv og andre ved å holde fast ved at mennesket er åndelig, og at det lever i det åndelige rike, hvor materielle krefter er ukjente. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, s. 475): "Mennesket er idé, Kjærlighetens billede; det er ikke en legemsbygning." Denne definisjon av mennesket er i fullstendig overensstemmelse med den skapelsesberetning som finnes i første kapitel av Første Mosebok: "Gud sa: La oss gjøre mennesker i vårt billede, efter vår lignelse" (Første Mosebok 1:26). Guds billede og lignelse er sikker og trygg. Godhet kjennetegner den virkelige skapelse, om hvilken det er skrevet (1:31): "Gud så på alt det han hadde gjort, og se, det var såre godt."

Vår sikkerhet står i forhold til vår erkjennelse av at mennesket er Guds sønn. Enhver kan nå frem til erkjennelsen av sitt sanne jeg, og denne erkjennelse gir ham makt til å opheve materiens krav. Åndelig vekst medfører frihet og sikkerhet.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Eggplants

There's nothing glossier than an eggplant
Hiding among its broad
Shadowy leaves,
On its tough stem.

All night long
Dew collects on its satiny skin
To make it finer and smoother.

But when it's day
And the dandelions
Are basking in the sun,
The eggplant only sulks by itself,
Or glowers from under its handsome leaves
At the greeny fields.

PHILIP ROSSETER

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Intimate Message: Washington

Proposing Another S. P. C. C. ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Congressmen are becoming genuinely concerned about the public's attitude toward Congress.

They feel, on the whole, that there is a widespread tendency to belittle Congress, that too many people misunderstand Congress and that there is evidence of some effort deliberately to foster disrespect of Congress. They feel they are being blamed for things over which they have no control. They feel they frequently are little more than outsiders looking in when important matters are determined by the Administration. There are isolationists who want to win the war as hard as anybody who feel sincerely grieved at the extent to which their isolationist voting record is being held up for scrutiny in Congressional campaigns.

All of this adds up to an extremely sensitive situation on the Hill and it is rendered more sensitive by the Congressman's uncertainty of where an obviously moving public opinion is going to come to rest at election time.

There have been several recent illustrations of this Congressional mood, and it is becoming more evident rather than less. Members raise the fundamental question as to whether it is an unjustified persecution complex brought on by Congress' own shortcomings in time of great national crisis or whether it justly betokens a subtle and dangerous campaign to discredit representative government.

Anti-Congress Plot Seen

How seriously Congress feels about this matter is apparent by the public declaration of Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, contending that "there is a studied effort to destroy the faith and confidence of the American people in their elected representatives." On this same occasion he asked the nation to consider that dictatorship has come into being only when a nation's parliament has lost the esteem of the people.

Congressional consciousness of public disesteem reached such a point this week that an incipient movement developed to recall certain of the more sweeping war powers granted to the President. Talk of this kind will not get to action—actually it increases the impatience with Congress—but it suggests something of the extremity of the Congressional state of mind.

Congressmen are particularly concerned about rationing. They were hurt and surprised at what people said about the way many of them took to X-cards and they are suspicious that the Administration is imposing unnecessary rationing hardships. One Senator lately announced himself as a "conscientious objector" to all rationing—whatever that means—and another Senator is appealing to the War Production Board to keep rationing down.

While all of these circumstances disclose different facets of Congressional sensitiveness, there is no evidence, as far as most Washington correspondents can see, of any plot or any "studied effort" to turn public opinion against Congress per se.

And let us see why not. The American press is predominantly conservative. For a long time its greatest sympathies and greatest support have been on the side of Congress, as against the Executive. It has spoken up strongly for the independence of Congress as a needed balance to an exceedingly powerful Executive. Therefore, when the press criticizes Congress, whether it be over X-cards, or pensions, or what not, it is, in its historic right and function, berating Congressmen, not belittling Congress.

A second major criticism of Congress has been its failure some months ago to pass legislation outlawing strikes and dealing with other labor-management disputes. But here again the criticism came in the main from the conservative pro-Congress press not the liberal or Leftist press to which some are inclined to attribute the "plot" to undermine Congress.

What Determines Fitness

Finally, there are the isolationists, who feel either aggrieved or scared. Both the conservative and liberal press have been holding the isolationist voting record up for scrutiny and there are isolationists—not all of them by any means—who are as bent upon helping win the war as though they didn't totally misread the world forces which brought it on. Is it, then unfair or irrelevant, to examine the pre-Pearl Harbor voting record to determine the fitness of post-Pearl Harbor Congressional candidates?

The answer to this last question will come from the answers to these: Is or is not winning the peace related to winning the war? Will or will not questions of peace policy come before Congress in the next two years, for which the entire House is being elected, and in the next six years, for which one third of the Senate is being elected? Is it in the spirit of an attack on Congress or in the spirit of civic alertness for the public to insist that its Congressional candidates measure up on the issues of securing the peace as well as on the issues of fighting the war?

There certainly is no evidence which Washington correspondents can discover with the naked eye to justify Congressmen in talking about a "studied effort to destroy faith in Congress." Therefore, the question arises whether there are not too many don't-destroy-faith-in-Congress Congressmen who want to "save" Congress by stopping criticism rather than by looking within themselves for the removal of the causes of that criticism.

Finally, we might all join together in organizing a Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Congress with the motto: "Don't shoot your Congressman until you can get a better one; you elected him."

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

New Viewpoint on Ceilings ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

In learning about the Office of Price Administration's program, the business community here is under one of the most harmonizing influences in its history. All other American communities are, no doubt, going just as extensively into the whys and wherefores of the ceilings and freezings, but few may be undergoing an experience so important to its long-range development.

The importance here springs from the breadth and tolerance of OPA's Regional Director, Neil Petree, one of the nation's leading merchants. Mr. Petree, serving without pay on loan from the Presidency of Barker Brothers, one of the largest home furnishers in the West, formerly had headed a leading drygoods firm in New York, McCreery's.

At meetings held to explain the "most drastic program in the nation's economic history," Mr. Petree's remarks were consistently in a spirit of good will foreign to most business gatherings in a community whose press is largely anti-Roosevelt domestically, and whose business leaders continually vote and speak against the New Deal.

Against such a backdrop, few observers would have been surprised had greater bitterness been displayed as business adjusted itself to the latest federal inroads.

At a principal explanatory meeting for retailers, Mr. Petree's harmonizing remarks gained significance from their broad forthrightness. He volunteered to say that the OPA program "was not hastily conceived," thus torpedoing an impression, widely held, that the whole price idea was irresponsibly "dreamed up." He volunteered to say that Leon Henderson, of whom he spoke with great respect in a community which generally doesn't, "had fully consulted" leading businessmen, thus torpedoing any impression that the program is strictly partisan.

Mr. Petree volunteered to remark that the program had benefited because other nations already were under price control, particularly Canada, thus depicting a more sympathetic setting for the effort than was found in the local press.

Mr. Petree likened price control to Selective Service, averring that any criticism is justified only on minor detail, not on objective. The program depends, he said, upon "education for compliance; we don't want to use the word enforcement." Yet he referred willingly to the ready law against "that one half of one per cent of businessmen who may want to chisel."

At the hearing in the Assembly Room of the State Building here, some businessmen jumped up to ask: "What about my particular case," implying still that the program had been drawn up without attention or justice to all factors, usually attacking March as the peak-price period.

"Sure," Mr. Petree replied amiably, "some persons are going to suffer. But OPA with the help of businessmen chose that period as the one in which fewer persons would be hurt and one which would make policing easier."

Mr. Petree seemed intent on showing that it would be a rare case in which any person would have a legitimate squawk in the face of national welfare.

Questions from the floor betrayed what may have been a serious omission by various trade associations. Each questioner, no doubt, belonged directly or indirectly to several trade groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States or the National Association of Manufacturers, which could have sent word down the line to those very questioners that, in the main, OPA was to be wholeheartedly supported.

Through pique or inability, such groups had not offered a serious alternative or adequate indorsement. So, no doubt, the questions from the floor were to be expected. And by them, Mr. Petree gained stature, meeting questions head-on and answering with complete indorsement. Happily, they were accepted with greater confidence than if they had come from a man open to attack as a New Deal politician or a theoretical "braintruster."

Thus for fairness and efficiency, as well as for postwar goodwill and understanding between government and business, the public as well as government and business may now regard themselves as fortunate in having such a broad businessman at the local head of the most intimate program ever to invade American life.

To Change the Subject:

Democracy's Children ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

A story I heard Mrs. Roosevelt tell once, of some young week-end guests at the gubernatorial mansion in Albany, is appropriate in a consideration of children in a democracy.

It was in the carefree 20's, before the Roosevelt family had any prospects of moving to Washington, and she was entertaining some of her children's school friends for the week end. Just to amuse themselves one afternoon, she said, the guests deliberately smashed up two new canoe paddles and were surprised when their hostess expressed her objections to such idle and wasteful doings. Their astonishment reached its climax when she remarked quietly, "You will have to replace them."

Mrs. Roosevelt used the story to illustrate what she considered the plight of post World War children, who, all their lives, had been accustomed to see money flowing freely and in abundance. When she remarked to her guests that the price of those paddles would have sent a child from a city tenement to the country for a couple of weeks, they seemed to consider her point of view quite naïve.

This may be considered an extreme example of youthful irresponsibility. Nevertheless, it is reassuring to know how democracy's children are responding in these critical hours of their nations' history.

In an article entitled "Youth Will Serve," in the current issue of "The English-Speaking World," H. E. Higgins, Organizing Secretary of the Bristol and District Federation of Boys' Clubs, draws a stirring picture of the part that Britain's boys and girls played during those dark hours when "total warfare" descended upon their island home.

"They saw this not as an ordeal, but as a test—and as an opportunity," he writes of members of a Boys' Club in a west of England city. "With the first blitz, they spontaneously gravitated to their Club as the bombs were falling; on their way they picked up and brought along, men, women, and children whose homes had been wrecked. They fed, bedded and tended their homeless neighbors over a period of several days. . . .

"Many individual acts of courage and coolness are credited to these boys; rescues from wrecked houses; scrambles over dangerous rooftops after incendiaries, and at least one unexploded bomb was dug up and laid aside to await collection by the bomb disposal squad. . . .

"Boys and girls no longer merely accepted the facilities of their youth organizations, they stepped up to fill a place in society and set themselves the aim of service to the community."

Service to the community—that is the goal that we need to keep before the children of democracy. We are zealous in instructing them about what democracy means to them as individuals. We need to take them further, leading them to understand what their place in a democratic community involves. They earn their right to enjoy the privileges of democracy, by fulfilling their obligations to the community ideals that democracy upholds.

In an article in a recent issue of "The Horn Book" Louise Seaman Bechtel says: "Why do so many go to the movies, which they had much better not see? . . . Partly because the community has not yet a place for all the children in its plans. . . .

"In one of the Garden Club nature trail projects, the children came back to talk to the school faculty on their native resources, and at last they persuaded the school board that a nature teacher was needed! In another community no teacher could be found interested to go to a summer nature camp, so Scout captains were sent instead! In another place, mothers of poorer families would not attend nutrition classes, but the older girls carried out at home the plans given in their home economics course. The children are the leaven, if we give them the tools."

So, let us give them the tools. Let us include the children in our community plans, and, thereby, not only provide them with safe outlets for their talents and energies, but also help them to develop as well balanced and responsible citizens.

Air Blitz 'Boomerangs' Across English Channel

Germans invented mass bombings—British are showing world how to use them.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The British, through their heavy destructive air raids over Essen and Cologne, have begun to show the Nazis a brand of aerial warfare on which the Nazis have long thought they held the patent.

It is an ironic reversal of history.

The Nazis built an air force with the intention of carrying out many of the principles of aerial warfare evolved by the Italian General Guilio Douhet.

Chief among General Douhet's conceptions was air power as a primary instrument capable of immobilizing and neutralizing an enemy's armed force by disrupting his lines of supply and communications and at the same time laying waste to his war industries, and breaking the morale of his citizens through attacks on "nonmilitary" city areas.

The German raids failed to disrupt essential British war industries. They were neither sufficiently heavy nor sustained to fatally interrupt supply lines and communications, and certainly have not shaken the morale of British civilians.

Test of Theory

But now there are increasing signs that the British raids over Germany and the occupied territories are a serious effort to determine the effectiveness of air power on something approaching the scale involved in the theories of General Douhet.

Sources in the few free nations still existing in Europe have disclosed, for instance, the wholesale evacuation of civilian populations from Rostock, Essen, Cologne, and the driving of workers at Essen back to their jobs at the point of the bayonet. Disruption of traffic at the vital Cologne rail center has been extensive. Former American correspondents in Berlin believe the German population will not be able to "take" air raids in the fashion which the British people have withstood the German raids over Great Britain. The morale effect may, indeed, prove serious if the RAF can continue its pace.

In contrast, too, to the increasing British air strength, is the weakness of retaliatory air raids by the Nazis.

This suggests that the Nazis—with their air force spread over the Russian Front, the North African Front, and with many planes necessarily pinned in readiness on the Western Front, are not getting sufficient production from their own plants and those which they operate in occupied countries.

In fact, in some quarters it is being suggested that the combined strength of the British and American Air Forces might be sufficient to reduce the Nazis to practical military immobility. But there are few responsible military authorities who do not still believe that a second front by surface forces will be needed on the continent. Yet the Douhet theory that an air force in itself is a power sufficient to achieve a military victory is gaining its first approach to a real test in the present war.

Americans to Aid

When Air Marshal A. T. Harris, chief of the British Bomber Command, pointed out that the Royal Air Force has sent more than 1,000 planes to Germany on a single night's raiding, he said this would mean the end of the war by fall. But Prime Minister Churchill, following the Cologne and Essen bombings, made it clear that, while such raids would be repeated and that their intensity would increase, they could not be expected on a nightly basis.

It is clear that American equipment, and the building up of independent American bomber squadrons in England, will add greatly to the weight of bombs which can be continuously dropped on Germany. But not every night is suited for such large-scale bombings. Yet simple mathematics shows that twice the number of bombs three times a week can equal the effect of half-scale six-day raiding.

Yet, unless the average can be kept fairly high, the total soon becomes insuperable. After a two-day wait it would be necessary to send 3,000 bombers over Germany on the third night to keep up the average. Raids of this scale seem unlikely at the moment.

On evenings when 3,000 planes would be dispatched on combat duty to Germany, more than 120 airfields would be needed. There has been much discussion over whether the area of Britain is sufficient to provide airdromes for large-scale bombings. But the increasing skill in organization and new methods of handling planes on the airports give every indication that mass bombing will not fail for lack of space to put the ships up and down.

Another basis of comparison touches the highly important question of quality. The RAF has been able to revise and improve various categories of its ships. Increase of bomber range has been one of the notable developments. Present gasoline-motor designs are being rapidly stepped up both in range and carrying capacity. And there is reason to expect that fundamental changes in power plants may provide range and capacity in future months that is far beyond anything now in operational flight.

Picture Changes

The fall of France and the Lowland countries left Britain with an air force composed principally of short-range fighters and medium-range bombers. This meant the British could offer fighter plane protection only on short forays to the invasion coast of France and leave unprotected its middle-range raids into continental Europe.

Today this picture has changed radically. The British, impressed with the performance of American long-range "Flying Fortresses," made a right-about-face in aircraft production and began a program of long-range heavy bomber construction. These craft have the range to strike deep into eastern Germany and have adequate armament to protect them from the Luftwaffe fighters.

The four-engined Lancaster, Stirling, and Halifax bombers, for instance, carry a crew of seven, while the twin-engined Wellingtons and Whitleys carry five members. Hence a flying force for 3,000 bombers alone involves a personnel of 18,000.

In order to operate these heavy bombers, a ground staff of at least 20 is required for each man sent into the air. This means that on a 3,000-plane raid a ground staff of between 360,000 to 400,000 would be required.

An important phase of large-scale bombing is clearly the wear and tear on personnel. I have talked with numbers of fliers with direct experience in some rather heavy RAF shows. While these personal experiences are not comparable to the "thousand-plane" flights, they provide sufficient evidence that the RAF has not been putting too great a strain upon its air crews.

Lesson Learned

Even in the bombings over Cologne and Essen, pilots and equipment were not being used to the limits of their endurance as in the Battle of Britain, when planes and pilots landed, took on fuel and ammunition, and then took to the air again. The days, which in Winston Churchill's words, "so many owed so much to so few," apparently have taught their lesson well.

In fact, it is disclosed that the new rigidly enforced regulations which give fighter pilots one day off each week as well as a 48-hour leave at the end of the month have caused some "grousing." It is reported, also, that some pilots take a "busman's holiday" by hanging around the hangars when off duty in the hope of getting in on some sort of emergency action.

With the production of heavy bombers steadily increasing, the British began an appraisal of the amount of bombs that might be required to blast an objective such as an aircraft factory literally from the face of the earth.

In the raid upon the Renault works near Paris in March, for instance, more bombs were dropped by the British than the Germans dropped on Coventry.

After these raids, the British declared in official statements that they were prepared to increase the bomb tonnage up to 10 times the amount they dropped near Paris in order to destroy a strategic plant. This policy presumably is being carried into effect in the Essen and Cologne raids.

To give an example of how British bombing has been augmented since the fall of France, it is disclosed that one Stirling long-range bomber today carries as great a bomb load as a whole squadron of medium Blenheims, one of the principal British bombing craft up to the fall of France.

Thus it can be seen how the increased range and effectiveness of the British long-range aircraft has enabled Britain to redraft its entire air strategy.

Offensive Strategy

When Britain was receiving the brunt of the German air attacks in the fall of 1940 and 1941 it must not be forgotten that its strategy was in a measure offensive. The Royal Air Force was in fact establishing supremacy over its own territory. It had nothing but fighter planes with which to do it. This was an offensive action both in the spirit in which it was waged and the tactics behind it. Thus Britain learned. The radius of their strength began expanding. Its striking force is increasing. Out of the grim days of the "Battle of Britain" there grew a concept of aerial warfare which has now turned the tables on the Luftwaffe of Field Marshal Herman Göring.

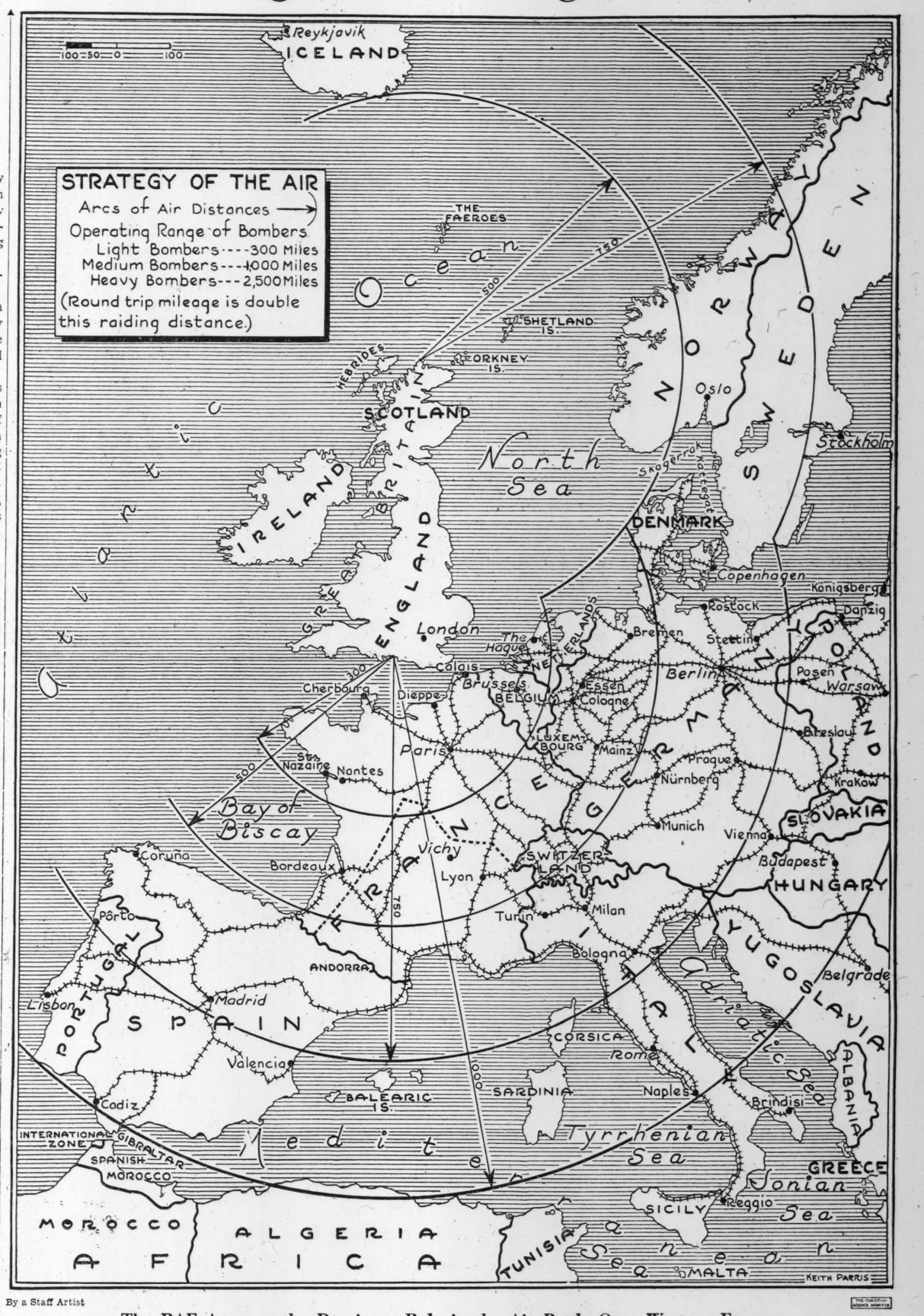
The reversal, too, effects a most significant geographical - military balance. Germany has enjoyed the ability to work on what strategists call interior lines. It could marshal its forces and strike out from the center, as it chose. It was the United Nations which were spread thin over a wide circumference, having to defend many points with the most limited facilities.

But the air situation in Western Europe today is the exact reverse. Britain has the centralized position. Over its small island its defenses can be concentrated. From this vantage point its bomber squadrons can thrust out on an arc of 180 degrees.

Now it is Germany which must spread its fighter defenses thin. And Britain can concentrate almost its entire force above a single objective.

It has been said that, in the last war, the British invented tanks and in this war the Germans showed them how to use them.

It may also come to be said that the Axis invented the strategy of mass bombing, and the British and the Americans are going to show them how it can be done.



By a Staff Artist

The RAF Assumes the Dominant Role in the Air Battle Over Western Europe

While the "thousand-plane" attacks upon German industrial centers provide the United Nations with an opportunity to test the effectiveness of unprecedented mass bombing, it is clear that the strategy in the air war has been reversed. Hitherto it was Germany which worked on "interior lines." Now it is the Luftwaffe that is spread thin over a continent and, from its tightly defended island base, Britain can strike out with almost the full force of its bombers upon a single objective.

RAF Tells the Germans:

Recorded by CBS

New York, June 4

In one month this year, the Royal Air Force carried through 7,700 raids over Occupied France and during the first five months destroyed German planes "equal to 15 complete German pursuit squadrons," the British Radio reported in a German-language broadcast. Here is the text, recorded at the CBS short-wave listening station:

"This morning the official numbers of air raids by British fliers over France were made public. In one month British fliers undertook more than 7,700 daylight raids over Occupied France. Approximately 250 British fliers were taking part in these flights each day.

"During the first five months of this year so many German machines were destroyed by the British daylight attacks that their number is equal to 15 complete German pursuit squadrons."

Jimmy Dykes' Team Lingering Close to Cellar Position in American League

White Sox Here for Four Engagements With Red Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For Jimmy Dykes, who tomorrow opens a four-game series with the fourth-place Red Sox at Fenway Park, this has been a long and tragic spring. Instead of being up challenging the Yankees and other so-called contenders, the dynamic manager of the White Sox has slumped to the unwanted company of the Senators and Athletics. A couple of reverses in the right spot and Jimmy could drop into the American League cellar with a resounding thud.

While the Red Sox battle to reach a higher goal in the first division, they will play singles with the Chicago club tomorrow and Saturday, and a double-header on Sunday. Tomorrow, as usual, will be Ladies' Day.

Lee Sidelined

The recent failures of J. J. Dykes can be traced to a number of things. The weakest offense in the league is probably the chief reason for the long string of setbacks. Winning or losing by one run is the rule with Dykes, rather than the exception. Too, Thornton Lee, a 22-game winner a year ago, is still on the sidelines. Ed Smith has lost eight straight, without a victory. Ted Lyons, Johnny Humphries and Bill Dietrich are all under .500 on the mound. Johnny Rigney has gone off to join the Navy.

The one bright spot in the Chicago mound picture is held by young Joe Haynes, a six-foot 200-pounder from Georgia. Before coming East in this current jaunt, the right-hander beat the Indians, Browns and Tigers in a span of four days. With Dykes inclined to stay with his starting pitcher, the bull pen gets little attention. But if help is wanted, Haynes has the stuff to give it.

Dykes System

That J. J. Dykes is one of the best managers in the business, has been common talk throughout the American League for some time. Certainly, he has gone further year after year with as limited material as any other pilot in baseball. Just the same, the Dykes system is not without flaws.

For example, consider yesterday's 4-1 defeat which he absorbed at Yankee Stadium. Tiny Bonham was pitching against Bill Dietrich. The world champs picked up a run in the first inning and Joe Di Maggio clouted a three-run homer in the third. Somewhere during that early inning stretch the first man up for the White Sox singled. It would seem like the spot for a pinch hitter. But Dykes let his pitcher hit. The strategy was a sacrifice. In the seventh the lead-off man again singled. Again Dietrich was allowed to go to bat. By this time the score was 4-1. Did Dykes simply give up?

Seven This Year

Anyone who knows Dykes can testify that no manager is more fond of a victory, nor is a harder loser. And yet, how can he expect to come from behind in a ball game unless he makes every effort to keep a prospective rally rolling? He must have had better hitters sitting on the bench than Dietrich. Seven times in seven starts this spring the Yanks have defeated the White Sox. Counting a September setback of last year, that makes eight in a row for the champs. If the Red Sox or any other outfit ever expects to catch the leaders, they will need better support than that from the second division.

The touring Braves were more firmly entrenched in third place in the National League today, as a result of that 4-3 win over the Cardinals yesterday. Having pocketed his sixth win, Lou Tost is now high man on Casey Stengel's staff. In fact, his record of six and two is one of the best in the league among lefties. Johnny Sain had to come to his rescue at St. Louis, however. It was the bull pen ace's 16th appearance. Max West, with a two-run single and an unassisted double play in the ninth inning, was the hero.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B
Brooklyn	33	13	.717	
St. Louis	26	19	.578	6½
Boston	26	23	.531	8½
New York	24	24	.500	10
Cincinnati	22	24	.478	11
Chicago	22	25	.468	11½
Pittsburgh	19	28	.404	14½
Philadelphia	16	32	.333	18

Results June 3

Boston 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 6, New York 2.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1. (10 innings.)
Brooklyn-Pittsburgh, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	32	11	.744	
Cleveland	25	21	.543	8½
Detroit	27	23	.540	8½
Boston	23	21	.523	9½
St. Louis	24	25	.490	11
Chicago	18	27	.400	15
Philadelphia	20	31	.392	16
Washington	18	28	.391	15½

Results June 3

New York 4, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 9, Washington 5.
Cleveland-Boston, postponed.

Russell Now Homers With Foxx Nearby

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—Jimmy Foxx has joined the Chicago Cubs presumably to take over the first base job, and Phil Cavarretta, who used to hold down that post, is crowing contentedly that he's now an outfielder. But for Glen (Rip) Russell it's a more serious matter. He's dangerously close to losing his place as a regular.

So concerned has Russell been that in the two games since the Cubs bought Foxx from the Boston Red Sox he has busted out a home run a day, yesterday's against the New York Giants coming with the bases filled.

Pinch Hitter

Should Foxx, incapacitated at the moment, be delegated to serve as more than a pinch hitter, and take command of first base, he would be the fourth to work that sack for the Cubs this year.

In addition to Cavarretta and Russell, the Cubs have used Ellsworth (Babe) Dahlgren there. A few weeks ago they sold Dahlgren to the St. Louis Browns, only to have him bounce when the Browns balked at the written bill of sale. Subsequently Dahlgren was sold to Brooklyn.

Festive Occasion

The arrival of Foxx yesterday was a festive occasion. After conferring with General Manager James Gallagher, the whole Cub clan gathered in the dressing room so the younger Chicagoans (many in their early twenties) could gaze on this mighty veteran.

Shortly after Russell smacked his four-run homer in the first inning, Manager Gallagher disappeared.

"H-mmm," someone in the press box mused, "James must be going to telephone the Browns to see if he can sell 'em Foxx."

National League Attendance Below The 1941 Figures

ST. LOUIS, June 4 (AP)—Ford Frick, President of the National League, disclosed last night the league was running approximately 100,000 below last year's attendance figures.

He said the schedule "undoubtedly would be revised" for at least some and perhaps all of the remaining Relief-Fund National League games in order to start them at hours "more conducive to drawing larger crowds."

Frick was here for the twilight Army-Navy relief game between the Cardinals and Boston Braves.

Driving Toward Tokyo



Official U. S. Army Air Corps

Golfer Training for New Game

LUBBOCK, Texas—Teeing off for Tokyo! That is the description the Army sends of Aviation Cadet Ted Adams from Lubbock Army Flying School here. The former Missouri and Canadian amateur golf champion is only one of the large class finishing their advanced training in preparation for their wings and commissions at the twin-engine Lubbock Field. The training planes on the runway make an impressive V-for-Victory backing for Cadet Adams and classmates.

PGA Would Eliminate Stymie And Force All to Putt Out

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As an aftermath of the recent professional golf championship comes an agitation for the abolition of the stymie in match play and proposal to make it obligatory that all putts be holed in P. G. A. tournaments. All golfers who participate in the important tournaments will be interested in possible action by the P. G. A., and that goes for women as well as men, amateurs as well as professionals.

There is no doubt in the writer's mind that for years and years an overwhelming majority of prominent golfers have been opposed to the stymie. It is one of those relics of tradition which has been retained for no other reason, apparently, than that it had been handed down for generations. Years ago I asked Bernard Darwin, brilliant British writer and long a member of the Royal and Ancient rules committee, why he favored the stymie, and his answer was, essentially, "I can give you no academic reason, but would be very sorry to see it eliminated."

Typifies Attitude

That very likely typifies the general attitude of the British formulators of the rules, faithfully supported by regime after regime of the U. S. G. A., except for the experiment once tried and soon discarded of allowing the stymied player to concede the opponent's putt and for the present-day slight modification which provides for the lifting of one ball when two are within six inches of each other and for lifting a ball lying within six inches of the cup.

After this latest P. G. A. tournament Craig Wood and Ben Hogan "were particularly outspoken against the stymie rule," writes Stanley Woodward, after a talk with Fred Corcoran, quoting Craig Wood, the national open champion, as saying, "I think it (the stymie rule) is a joke and should be abolished. It's about time we stopped playing tiddle-de-winks. The rule has no place in golf."

Anyone acquainted with Craig Wood will agree that he is not the type to oppose either tradition or the best interests of the game, but that he is actuated by the same reasoning processes of the British writer of a long time back who wrote, "Tradition is a very fine thing so long as it does not interfere with progress." The game of golf has progressed amazingly since the stymie was instituted in the dark ages, when greens were rough and the feather ball was being played.

The game today is more than ever one of skill and precision, hence why should something be retained which is primarily a matter of luck, as is the stymie, giving one player something that he has not earned and, contrariwise, depriving somebody else of what he has earned, viz., the right to an unobstructed pathway to the cup? On the tee and through the fairway one golfer cannot interfere with another; why should he be allowed that advantage on that most delicate part of play, the putt?

Other Changes

Tradition was not allowed to interfere when the gutta percha ball superseded the feather, or when the rubber-cored supplanted the gutta. Tradition was flouted by the U. S. G. A. when it allowed steel shafts, despite that the R. & A. of St. Andrews ruled against the introduction of the steel shaft over there until the agitation for its use became so general that the R. & A. had to yield to public clamor.

Regarding the suggestion that the P. G. A. make it a rule that all putts must be holded, in match play as well as medal, there is more cause for difference of opinion, seeing that in this matter there is no such thing involved as interference, unfairness or luck, being entirely a matter of individual decision. There is, however, one factor in favor of such a rule not to be too lightly discounted, and that is so-called sportsmanship.

Sporting instincts, or the mental influences of what a gallery might think of a player who obliges his opponent to putt what by common opinion would be a "gimme," have a bearing upon this point, despite that there have been instances galore where a tiny putt in a pinch has been missed, the same as Byron Nelson's against Corporal Jim Turnesa at Seaview, which ultimately cost him the match with Victor Ghezzi in the P. G. A. final a year ago at Denver.

Reports of the Nelson-Turnesa match have it that Turnesa was on the point of conceding Nelson the putt that he missed, but changed his decision, and that it was after that that Nelson missed. In the national amateur championship of 1938 at Oakmont a similar situation cropped up at the 15th hole between Willie Turnesa and Johnny Fischer. Willie, according to reports, more or less indicated that he conceded a putt of just over a foot, then changed his mind. Fischer putted, missed lost the match at the second extra and Turnesa went on to win the title.

In such situations, it is easy to analyze and reason that the victims, Nelson and Fischer, were not entirely concentrated on their short putts because of the obtruding thought that their opponents had practically conceded the holes. Had there been a rule that all putts must be holed, the outcome of both those championships might have been different. It would be a simple matter for your correspondent to cite plenty of instances of short putts missed that were vital factors in championships.

Crowley Eleven Meets Harvard Next September

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—A football schedule calling for games with Harvard and Fordham and tentative arrangements with five other teams is already shaping for the naval pre-flight training center here at the University of North Carolina.

The center here, which ultimately will have 1,875 trainees, will gather its flying and football talent principally from eastern states.

Harvard will be met at Brighton, Mass., Sept. 26 and Fordham will be played at New York Nov. 28. Negotiations are now under way with N. C. State College for a game at Raleigh in October, with William and Mary College at a site and date to be decided, and with the University of North Carolina team here.

Games also will be played against teams of the southern preflight school of Athens, Ga., and the midwestern school at Iowa City, Iowa.

"Sleepy Jim" Crowley, former Fordham coach, who will serve as head football coach, plans to begin football training about mid-August. Harvey Harman, the director of athletics, who came down this month from Rutgers, hopes to carry the football schedule into the first or second week of December.

Athletic officials already are considering proposals to permit school ensigns to play on the teams. The list of ensigns already here includes Len Eshmont, former Fordham star; Jim Lalanne, former University of North Carolina quarterback, and Art Jones, ex-University of Richmond back.

Southwest Schools Hard Hit By Shortage Among Coaches

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, June 4—A serious shortage of coaches is developing in the Southwest, and if the mentors continue joining the ranks of the armed forces at the present rate, a lack of instructors rather than a lack of athletes will curtail sports programs.

R. J. Kidd of Austin, Texas director of high school athletics, estimates that more than 200 high school coaches have joined the service. "This is a conservative estimate, and the number probably is closer to 300." There are approximately 600 high schools in the Lone Star State.

No Complaints

There has been no complaint thus far from high schools of a shortage of mentors, because most of the schools rather than attempt to hire replacements have assigned additional duties to other members of the coaching staff. This can go only so far, however, and within a few months the need for mentors will be felt.

In the Southwest Conference circles and the smaller conferences of this section the drain on coaches has been proportionately heavy, but these schools with larger coaching staffs can carry the load better.

At the University of Texas, for example, Basketball Coach Jack S. Gray has joined the Navy. His most logical successor was Ed Price, serving as assistant football coach and freshman basketball and baseball coach. But the athletic council passed Price by in favor of Bully Gilstrap, assistant football coach. The reason for the move is that Price, a young man, is expected to go in the armed forces himself before the year is out.

Hardest Hit

Southern Methodist University probably has been the hardest hit by enlistments. Three Mustang mentors, Whitey Baccus, Buddy Foster and Charlie Trigg, have joined the services. Present members of the coaching staff at the school will take over their duties.

Texas Christian University has lost Mike Brumbelow and Walter Roach while Texas A. & M. is without the services of Martin Karow and Charles DeWare.

Among the better-known coaches at the smaller Texas colleges who have joined the armed forces are Al Baggett, coach of the famous West Texas basketball team; Jack Sisco of North Texas Teachers, and Don Yarbo of North Texas.

There have been so many former Southwest Conference athletes now in the service that it would take columns of space to list them. At Texas A. & M. College, for instance, the publicity department has figured out that 32 members of the Aggie football teams from 1937 to 1941 are in the army. Nearly every member of the University of Texas football team that made an impressive record last year is now serving Uncle Sam. **Joe Hornaday**

American Hockey Association May Continue in '43

TULSA, June 4 (AP)—The American Hockey Association will continue operations next season if no objections are raised by the United States and Canadian governments, the Board of Governors decided at the annual meeting yesterday.

The association has teams at Dallas, Fort Worth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and Tulsa.

The Board voted to ask the governments of the two nations that players not subject to military duty or work in war industries be made available for hockey. Members agreed, however, that it probably would be difficult to get players from Canada.

The schedule and other plans will be completed at the fall meeting, set for Sept. 11 and 12 at Dallas.

College Baseball

Results June 3

By the Associated Press

Michigan State 3, W. Michigan (Kalamazoo) 1.
Clarkson 4, Colgate 2.

Starting late last season Stan Musial of the Cards showed a liking for Cub pitching. His average against Chicago pitchers is approximately .500.

Woodland Club Is Having Busiest Spring in Years

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Golf hereabouts may be descending, according to some people, into what is familiarly known as the doldrums—what with gasoline rationing, rubber shortage, and all—but you would never know it from a glance at the Woodland Golf Club schedule of the past few weeks. The Auburndale course, home of the famous Massachusetts' stars, Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford, is having probably its busiest spring in years.

So far, all within the short space of a month, Woodland has handled no less than four important sectional tournaments besides having accommodated several women's district team matches. Latest tournament there, of course, was the New England Senior Golfers' Association championship, won yesterday by J. Howard Bushway, who set a new 36-hole record of 149 as he competed in the affair for the first time.

Site of Big Eight

So far, besides Woodland, Charles River is the only other local golf club to have been the scene of a championship this spring, and the Newton course will be remembered as the site of the M. G. A.'s Big Eight championship.

In contrast, however, Woodland has held the joint New England P. G. A. championship and sectional qualifying round for the National P. G. A. tournament, an N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur affair, the first qualifying round for the Hale America tournament later this month in Chicago, and the New England Seniors' championship. And to cap the climax, Woodland tomorrow will be the scene of the sectional qualifying round for the Hale America, in which those golfers who qualified in the first round will undergo further eliminations.

Why So Popular

What has made Woodland so popular? Maybe it is because the club is situated right at Woodland Station on the Highland Branch of the B. and A. Railroad. Maybe it is because many golfers live near it. Or maybe it is a combination of the enterprise of Jack Jarvis, the manager who left last week to join the service, of Arthur Wedgeworth, club pro who has also assumed Jack's duties, of President Harry Carlson, and of Chairman of the Golf Committee Joe Fay.

Wedgeworth, who for 10 years was assistant pro at Oakland Hills in Detroit—five years of which was spent under Al Watrous—has sort of grown like ivy at Woodland. He became professional there when Johnny Thoren left for the Army, and now with Jarvis going, he has stepped up to the front office.

Well Qualified

His experience under first Ernie Ford and then Al Watrous, the latter a former Ryder Cup star, have eminently qualified Wedgeworth along the golfing line, and his experience in completely running Merrimac Valley Golf Club for a closed Boston bank for four years have qualified him along the executive line.

Arthur took considerable pride yesterday when Bushway won the Seniors' championship, as a pro usually does when one of his members comes through. Bushway's 149 lowered by two strokes the record set by Parker Whittemore of The Country Club, and but for two lapses yesterday, when he came up with sixes on par-4 holes, he could easily have been strokes lower.

Further Behind

The defending champion, Win Trowbridge of Cohasset, was never really in the shooting, even though he was only three strokes behind at the end of the first day's play. Like all the others, he fell further behind when Bushway went out in a one-under-par 35 yesterday and never could catch up.

Trowbridge had 155 for the two days, which landed him fourth place behind William C. Chick of The Country Club, who tied Whittemores' old record of 151, and Charles E. Mason, also of The Country Club, who had 154. Mason was champion in 1939. The 1940 winner, Larry Dowling of Manchester, N. H., tacked an 82 to his first day's 77 to wind up with 159.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Trend Toward Knuckler

There is a noticeable trend toward the knuckleball in the big leagues this season. Perhaps never before have so many butterflies been seen within the barriers of major parks. And the list is growing daily.

Among the familiar faces are Jim Tobin of the Braves, Dick Newsome of the Red Sox, Johnny Niggeling of the Browns and Ted Lyons of the White Sox. The Senators have Dutch Leonard, who has been on the shelf all spring with an injury.

Connie Mack has come up with a new one at Phillie. He is Roger Wolff. Every time the Red Sox see him warming up, they begin to moan. He has their number. The Mackman has knocked around in the minors for several years, but to watch him, you wonder how he ever escaped big league scouts.

Wolff Winning

Ball players say that Wolff's knuckler is better controlled than any other. They say he gets it over more often than a lot of pitchers do their fast balls. In fact, he throws it often when behind the batter, three or two and nothing, and hits the strike zone. Luman Harris, one of Connie's sophomore moundsmen, is also fooling around with the butterfly. When he found out that, by throwing it, he took something away from his fast ball and curve, however, he put it aside. But he practices it daily.

Thanks to the coaching of Fred Fitzsimmons who, by the way, brought one with him when he came into the National League back in 1925, Larry French has developed a knuckler at Brooklyn. Larry is unique in that he throws it from the left side. Coming along at a time when it looked as if his career was nearing an end, this tricky pitch has probably added two or three years to French's stay under the big top.

Too, the woods are full of hurlers who throw the knuckler occasionally. There are Tot Pressnell of the Cubs, Cliff Melton of the Giants, Mort Cooper at St. Louis and Paul Derringer of the Reds. The Braves say that Ike Pearson threw one to Nanny Fernandez one day, but when the rookie third baseman drove it against the fence, the Phils' hurler must have cooled somewhat. Whit Wyatt, who has held the Braves to four runs in 87 innings at Braves Field—six shutouts in nine games—added to his string with the aid of the knuckler.

Says Casey Stengel: "I'd like to beat those Dodgers just once—just once, that's all I ask. Then I could think about doing it a few times more. We can beat every other club in the league except them. They won't boot one against us at the right time. We have beaten a couple of pitchers that they can't. Mort Cooper, for instance, Sibby Sisti treats him like a long lost cousin and the other day beat him with a home run. But the Dodgers can't even score against him."

Stengel again: "Speaking of ball parks, my eyes were opened the fall I walked into Briggs Stadium for the Tiger-Cincinnati World Series. What a plant! I never have seen a big crowd handled better at any sports event than the special police took care of that Detroit mob. The ramps are wide. So are the gates. And they have fellows standing with megaphones telling you which way to go. Why, they could empty the place two minutes after the game if they had to. No wonder they draw good crowds. It's a pleasure to go in and out of the park."

Minor Leagues

Results June 3

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 7-4, Buffalo 2-3 (2d game 9 innings).
Rochester 4-13, Newark 1-5 (1st game seven innings).
Syracuse 3, Montreal 1.
(Only games scheduled).

American Association

Louisville 3-1 Minneapolis 0-4 (1st game seven innings).
Kansas City 5-6, Toledo 2-4 (1st game seven innings).
Indianapolis 4, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 8, Milwaukee 0.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 5, Oakand 4.
San Diego 3, Portland 2 (11 innings).
Seattle 6, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 7, Hollywood 2.

Southern Association

New Orleans 5-3, Knoxville 1-2.
Atlanta 5, Memphis 4.
Little Rock 6, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham 5, Nashville 2.

Eastern League

Albany 2, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Hartford 3, Elmira 2.
Scranton 10, Binghamton 8.
Williamsport at Springfield postponed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	30	4	12	2	11	.400
Doerr	150	19	55	8	39	.367
Pesky	165	33	56	0	14	.339
Williams	157	46	52	15	36	.331
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Di Maggio	178	36	54	3	13	.303
Tabor	168	22	47	0	21	.280
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	88	6	22	0	6	.250
Conroy	68	7	14	1	7	.206
Campbell	5	2	1	0	0	.200
Lupien	49	8	9	0	1	.184
Finney	51	8	8	0	2	.157

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Tobin	43	7	15	5	8	.349
Lombardi	104	14	34	6	18	.327
Kluttz	72	8	21	0	11	.292
Roberge	7	1	2	0	0	.286
Fernandez	194	24	54	3	24	.278
Waner	130	20	36	0	15	.277
Holmes	189	15	52	2	10	.275
Miller	194	21	51	4	17	.263
Ross	46	6	12	2	6	.261
Sisti	130	23	33	4	20	.254
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
Cuccinello	41	1	10	0	4	.244
West	141	16	34	6	19	.241
Demaree	108	11	25	1	14	.231
Cooney	85	12	17	0	2	.200
Masi	20	7	3	0	3	.150

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Hughson	10	3	1	.750
Brown	11	2	1	.667
Newsome	9	4	3	.571
Dobson	9	4	3	.571
Judd	9	3	3	.500
Wagner	9	4	5	.444
Terry	6	2	4	.333
Butland	6	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	7	1	0	1.000
Sain	16	3	1	.750
Tost	11	6	2	.750
Errickson	9	2	1	.677
Earley	8	3	2	.600
Javery	14	4	3	.571
Tobin	13	5	7	.417
Salvo	6	1	2	.333
Wallace	5	1	2	.333
Donovan	7	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, June 4, 1942

A Thursday Page

Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," etc.

Chapter Six

Nadine felt surprised that there were not guards to protect the Police Master; but presently her attention was attracted to an unobtrusive-looking man in a plain, dark uniform, who did not join the party but appeared to be strolling about on some leisurely business of his own. At first Nadine thought he was just another visitor; until she happened to glance up at a moment when he thought everyone was busily engaged examining some especially interesting treasure. She saw then that his quick, watchful look was darting from one person to another; and suddenly she knew that he was a police spy detailed to keep an eye on everyone and everything that occurred.

For Valor

After that she watched him with fascinated interest. Every now and then, in some long passage or grand hall, he would disappear; but when she glanced carelessly round, there he was sure to be, peering out of some half-hidden corner.

They passed through room after room, walking on parquet floors so richly and beautifully inlaid that it seemed an act of vandalism to step on them. The guide rolled out fabulous figures of the number of cherry trees cut down to make one floor.

Presently they came to the Hall of St. George, and Nadine's wandering attention was suddenly brought back into sharp focus as Rhiner pointed to the walls, where hundreds of names were painted. They were names of men and regiments who had won the St. George's Cross—for valor. Rhiner turned to the old soldier who was their guide and pointed smilingly to the Cross pinned on his uniform. The man drew himself up, flushing with pride.

"Is your name written up there?" asked Nadine, her eyes shining.

The man smiled with pleasure as he answered, "Yes." Then he he pointed to an identical Cross which Rhiner was wearing.

"His Excellency's name is also there," he said proudly.

Nadine all at once became thoughtful. The St. George's Cross, for valor. The guide and Police Master, each had performed some feat of special bravery which entitled him to have his name written into the wall of the Czar's palace. And all those other brave men, who had been not just brave, but extraordinarily brave!

All at once she felt ashamed before those witnessing names. She had turned coward and had relinquished her plan to try to help her friends. Now she knew that she must carry it through, no matter how difficult it was. Even a girl could not play the coward in the presence of all those witnessing names!

Her opportunity came sooner than she wished. They were in a picture gallery; Mr. Franklin paused to admire a fine painting of a military scene, and Rhiner went over to tell him its story. Nadine left the others, who were walking on, and slipped to her father's side. When Rhiner had finished telling about the picture he suddenly glanced at Nadine and asked,

"Is this your first visit to the Palace, too?"

"Yes," she answered. "Father has always promised to bring me, and today I begged to come, because he said you would perhaps show us round."

The Police Master smiled, and Mr. Franklin put in:

"Nadine has heard about some of your exploits, and she was anxious to see anyone so famous!"

"I certainly was," said Nadine. She drew a deep breath. "I wanted to ask for your help, too." There, she had taken the plunge!

"Yes?" said Rhiner, and he was still smiling.

A Perfunctory Promise

"You see," went on Nadine, "my father says you have a great deal of power; and I am terribly anxious to get some help for one of my friends whose father has been unjustly arrested and thrown into prison. You could find out all the truth about it, couldn't you? And when you know the truth I am sure you will have him set free!" She looked up at him trustfully.

Rhiner's slightly amused expression stiffened into a frown; Mr. Franklin, who had been listening with raised eyebrows, looked suddenly startled. Nadine hurried on to tell her story of Tatiana's father. At the end she said.

"I am not asking a favor for a criminal, but only that you will seek out the truth for yourself; then I am sure you will have justice done!" She turned to her father. "It is right, what I have said, isn't it, Father?"

Mr. Franklin met Rhiner's questioning glance.

"I can confirm Nadine's story," he said; and he went on to give some particulars of the case. Rhiner listened politely, but evidently without sympathy. His cold gray eyes were entirely expressionless.

"I will make inquiries," he said at the end; his voice was as unresponsive as his eyes. "Political cases are very difficult and, at this time, very serious. You would be surprised, Vasili Vasilovitch, to know some of the people who are involved in these revolutionary outrages." He turned to Nadine. "If your friend's father had committed an ordinary crime it would have been so much simpler!" And he shrugged his shoulders expressively.

Nadine thanked him for his promise to investigate; but she knew it was only perfunctory; he would be polite to her father, of course, but he would not really do anything. She had a bitter sense of failure. Mikhail had been right, after all: this was another tumble, like her disaster on the ice hill!

They soon caught up with the rest of the party, who had just entered a grand banqueting hall. The guide pointed upwards to a little gallery near the roof, with window openings looking down on the room below. This, he explained, was where the Czarina and the Court ladies of olden time used to watch the Czar and the men of the Court while they feasted; they were not permitted to take any closer part in the festivities, because Russian women were kept in seclusion, almost like the women of Far Eastern countries.

"You see," said Rhiner to Mrs. Franklin, "we were not very polite to our ladies in those days; nor very kind to ourselves. Now, fortunately, we know much better."

Nadine looked up at the gallery with great interest.

"I wonder what the police spy would do if I were to slip away and hide?" she thought. Her eyes happened to fall on a door a little distance from where she was standing, and an irresponsible desire to tease the guard came over her. She glanced at him again. He was not looking her way. She opened the door. And then she saw, not very far away, a stairway which evidently led to the ladies' balcony. She hurried to it and climbed the stairs, which were deeply carpeted, so that her feet made no sound.

Eluding the Guard

She reached the entrance to the little gallery and went forward cautiously; she wanted to look down to see what the guard was doing, but she was afraid of being seen. Heavily brocaded curtains closed in the balcony at the back. As she stepped noiselessly toward the nearest one to draw it aside, her heart suddenly stood still; hidden in the folds of the curtain was a man! His back was turned to her and he was oblivious of her approach.

When Nadine's heart began to beat again her first thought was: "Another spy!" She turned to fly down the stairs on tip toe. Then the man raised his arm, and she saw that he held a revolver in his hand. He was leaning forward, peering down at the banqueting hall below.

Across Nadine's mind flashed the thought: "Rhiner!"

A cry of warning rose to her lips, but she bit it back. Instantly she knew that if she cried out the man would fire, either into the hall below or at her. There was just one thing to do, but she was too frozen to do it. Self-preservation called to her that there was still time to escape.

Then, like a neon sign, there flashed before her a picture of names written up on a wall. For valor! She drew a deep breath, tensed herself, and sprang forward, striking downward with all her strength at the arm outstretched with the revolver. There was a flash, a loud report, then the smell of powder and burning.

Nadine shut her eyes as she struck the blow, only guessing at what would follow. For a moment, in the shock of the report and the confusion that came with it, she did not know what was happening; the next instant she was thrown violently to one side, as the man leapt past her to the stairs. The curtain caught her, so that she did not fall; she held onto it stumblingly, trying to call for help, but the words would not come: it was as if she were powerless in the throes of a nightmare. Then, she did not know how it came about, her father's arms were round her. Then her mother was there, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Miss Brickham, and everyone was talking at once and asking questions and she was trying to explain what had happened. At last Rhiner appeared. His face was very grim.

Compliment From Rhiner

"We have him!" he said. He looked at Nadine, and his piercing eyes had admiration in them.

"I saw you knock the revolver out of his hand!" he exclaimed. "I did not know it was you, of course; I imagined it was one of the guards. Tell me how you came to be up there."

Nadine explained. A grim little smile came over Rhiner's face as she told him about watching the police guard, and her longing to tease him by disappearing.

"It is fortunate that you have a sense of fun, Nadine," he said. "Also, you are very brave.

They went down from the balcony. Nadine was looking white and shaky after her experience, and Rhiner wanted to drive her back to the hotel himself, but Mr. Franklin managed, very politely, to evade the offer.

"It will be well, I think, not to mention to anyone the incident which has just happened," warned Rhiner. He glanced at Mr. Franklin. "It is safer for your daughter that the revolutionists should not know that she has saved me, Vasili Vasilovitch."

Mr. Franklin nodded understandingly.

"I will undertake that the secret shall be kept," he said gravely.

The next day Rhiner came to call; he told them that the would-be assassin was a fanatic who thought he could help the revolutionary cause by getting the Police Master out of the way. At the end of his visit Rhiner thanked Nadine and complimented her on her quickness and bravery. As he raised her hand to his lips in true Russian style, he said:

"It seems that you keep busy trying to help your friends, Nadine Vasilova. To one, you would give freedom; to another safety." Nadine looked up with a quick flash of hope; but he said no more, and she had to be content with that enigmatical sentence.

When they were on their way home next day, after bidding reluctant farewell to their two American friends, Mr. Franklin said to Nadine:

"I think, my dear, you had better not say anything to Tatiana or Mikhail about your appeal to Rhiner. He feels very kindly toward you, naturally; but he is bitter against any political suspects. I don't want to discourage you, Nadine, but he may not be too anxious to discover the truth about Sergei Mikhailovitch."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Nadine Vasilovitch, her parent and some friends were visiting the Kremlin as special guests of Rhiner, Police Chief of Moscow. Nadine was hoping for an opportunity to ask Rhiner's help for the father of her friends Tatiana and Mikhail, who had been arrested by government agents and was being held without trial. He was a landowner who held liberal views, that were not popular with the government in Russia at that time, just before the World War. Nadines father, Vasili Vasilovitch, was the American director of the Sazonsky mill; her mother was Russian.



Ready for a "sail" on the sands

Friendly Letters

Our Mail Bag

Here is a sample of the interesting letters that come for Mail Bag correspondents. The following paragraphs are from a letter that a girl in Yorkshire, England, sent to be forwarded to a girl in Pawnee Rock, Kansas:

"Every Saturday morning I attend a riding school and we go out for rides with our friends together. We groom, saddle and bridle the ponies ourselves and afterwards give them water and sometimes feed them. At the riding school we have fine times and often have races and treasure hunts in the fields. I love horse riding, although I haven't a pony of my own.

"I go to the Grammar School here and am rounders captain and in winter was hockey captain. We play rounders, tennis netball and hockey at school, and I am in all the form teams and in the school junior rounders team.

On Friday afternoon we have a half holiday and are allowed to do what we like. There are swimming classes held at the baths and I always go and can now do breast stroke, back stroke, side stroke, English back stroke, crawl and back crawl. I can dive, surface dive and swim under water. I enjoy swimming very much, especially in the sea.

We have quite a lot of fun at school and I don't mind lessons very much sometimes. I don't understand what 8th grade or 7th grade mean. I have seen them written in the Mail Bag and it says something like this—Miss So-and-So would like a pen friend. She is in her 9th grade and likes cycling, etc., etc. I don't know whether you have forms or these grades, but we have forms and I am in the Lower IV. . . .

We go every year to the seaside and I often have a nice gallop on horseback over the lovely golden expansive sands. I think the nicest holidays I have spent have been at the sea-side, in Wales. I think the nicest country I have seen has been the Yorkshire Dales, the Lake District, and the Welsh mountains. England has some beautiful country. . . .

Phyllis L. (15), of Burlington, Wisconsin, would like to correspond with girls in any foreign land, also Canada. She is a high school student and is interested in swimming, tennis, horseback riding, skiing, hiking, and bicycling.

Frances K. (12), of Plainfield, New Jersey, would like to make friends through the Mail Bag. "My hobbies are drawing, reading, writing, letters, scrapbook making and embroidery," she writes. "Three years ago, I had a letter published in the Mail Bag. I am grateful for the friends I made through this, but I would like more of them."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each boy or girl who sends a letter to this department, or asks to have his or her name printed, must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Vacation Days Are Calling

Build a Dry-Yacht—2

By Keith Vining
Illustrated by the Author

In the business of assembling our Dry-Yacht, which we started to build last Thursday, we are now ready to go ahead on the axles. First, we must make a compression block for the axles. It is 6"x8" overall, and tapers from 1½" thick in the center to nothing at the edges. Glue and tack this into place between frames 3 and 4, using nails only in the center. Using a stick 1¾" thick for a gauge, locate places on the sides where the axles come through, by laying this stick on the wedge and marking around it on the sides, which are held in place with clamps. Cut these holes out of sides. Then, using two 1½" No. 7 screws to each intersection, assemble sides to frame.

Plywood may be cut for the top and bottom and nailed and glued to the bottom—temporarily tacked to the top.

Bottom plywood only extends as far aft as frame No. 11, but the balance may be covered with some flexible material such as cloth, or veneer, if preferred.

Now we come to the wooden axles, and metal running gear of our Dry-Yacht. First remove, carefully marking each part as we go, the plywood deck. Then turn the machine over on its back.

Axles are made preferably of spruce, but fir or yellow pine will do. Each leg is 48 in. x 8 in. and at least 1¾ in. thick, free from knots or splits. A block is bolted with four bolts each, as indicated in the drawing, to the bottom of each axle. This block should be of hardwood and 8 in. x 6 in. x 2 in. on the high side—1 in. thick on the low.

Slide the axles into the holes cut for them in the fuselage, making sure that they, too, are inverted, and drill two holes in the fuselage end of each, right through both braces and bottom plywood for the removable bolts. This operation could be done with the Dry-Yacht upright, if preferred.

Now turn the machine right side up and, blocking the axle ends and tail so that the machine is in a horizontal position, drill holes in the ends of the axles, for the metal pins or axles to the wheels. These holes should slant upward slightly, so that the wheels will toe in at the bottom, as illustrated. Pins must be made fast with a lock washer and nut on the inner end.

Pipe is always specified by its inside dimensions so that our ½ in. pipe is actually about ¾ in. diameter on the outside. Bends should be made by the following method: Mark carefully the inside of each bend and hacksaw a V-shaped notch there almost halfway into the pipe. Place one end of the pipe into a vise and, if the other part is short, slip a longer and larger piece of pipe over it for a handle. This way a pipe bends sharply and easily.

The wheelpost (X) is made by the method shown above, both ends flattened, and tapped with ⅛ in. holes and placed as shown at B plan. One of the holes tapped in this pipe should come just above the deck over a washer, and a cotter pin is slipped through here. The tiller, of pipe or hardwood, has a notched end which slips over the steering post and fastens there with a cotter pin.

A motorcycle front fork is cut down to take a small wheel, a hole drilled through the shoulders of it for the steering arm, and the steering arm (of ½ in. pipe threaded) placed in it. This projects to the left, and the X or steering post arm to the right.

If you have been unable to obtain a motorcycle fork, a substitute is indicated in the drawings. This is merely a piece of 2 in. x ¼ in. strap iron, bent as shown, with a hole in the middle for the 1 in. x 6 in. pipe, holes at the bottom for an axle, and a hole for the steering arm Z which in this case penetrates the post as well as the fork. The Z arm is well bolted on either side of the fork, and locks the assembly together.

The post is tapped for cotter pins and placed in a hole bored for it in the tail, 8 in. from the aft end.

Y, the steering rod, is another piece of the ½ in. pipe, bent to offset the curve of the bottom, and cotterpinned at either end to X and Z. The wheel should be turned in the forward position and the tiller the same, when determining the length of Y.

Lack of rubber-tired wheels is no barrier to building this Dry-Yacht, for here is a suitable substitute. It consists (each wheel) merely of two 16 in. plywood disks for rims, short pine blocks for "tires" screwed and glued to the rims, a threaded ½ in. x 5 in. pipe placed in the center holes, and held there with floor flanges on the outsides. These floor flanges screw to the pipe and are held to the rims with small bolts extending clear through the wheel.

Next week we shall work on sail and rigging.

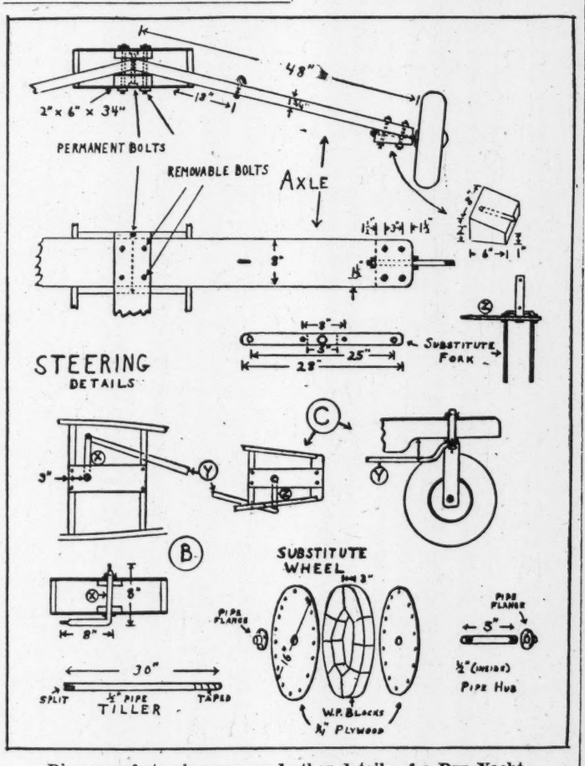


Diagram of steering gear and other details of a Dry-Yacht

No Need to Worry

There was only one thing that troubled Jack Mills when he joined the British Navy—the thought of his allotment. For four years that well-cared-for patch of ground had kept the family supplied with fresh vegetables. What would happen to it now that he had to be away?

But Jack need not have worried. When he came home on leave the allotment looked fine, and there was a plentiful supply of vegetables on the table for dinner. A team of local Girl Guides had taken charge of his allotment patch and had proved themselves to be thoroughly capable gardeners. Everything they had grown had, of course, gone to Jack's family. That was the big idea!

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Riding, sailing, tennis, crafts, rope-spinning, aquaplaning, etc. Real Indian, cowboy, magician, nurse, naturalist and other boy-appealing experts.
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Look for
Camp Advertisements
on
Monday, Children's Page
and
Thursday, Young People's Page

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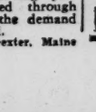

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Girls 6-16—Limited Enrollment—3 age groups. Summer of wholesome pleasure in woods and sunshine in the foothills of the White Mts. Excellent facilities for Water Sports. All Land sports—Music—Nature Lore—Dramatics—Tennis—Crafts and Riding. Fee reasonable.
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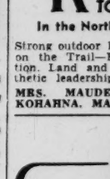
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Natural outdoor life amid lovely surroundings assures physical and spiritual development. All sports and games that girls enjoy. White, sandy beaches, safe bathing. Dramatics and dancing given special emphasis. Riding, arts and crafts, overnight trips. Exceptional housing facilities. Staffed by professional teachers. Illustrated booklet.
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	334,020
1942 volume to date	45,277,213
1941 volume to date	53,889,637

Stocks Firm; Industrials Resume Rise

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The stock market today took the Japanese bombing of Dutch Harbor in stride and leading industrials were bid up fractions to around 2 points.

While yesterday's last-minute runup brought in occasional profit selling, rising inclinations at the start restricted offerings. Motors and specialties accounted for the principal strength and a number of favorites touched best levels for the year. Steels, rails, coppers, oils and aircrafts were relatively narrow. Gains were reduced in most categories before the close.

Dealings, fast in the first hour, slackened after mid-day but transfers approximating 500,000 shares were the largest since May 21.

The feeling in Wall Street was that European war developments, including persistent aerial blasts at Germany, far overshadowed the latest Alaskan thrust. A little buying timidity was blamed on the still cloudy battle pictures in China, Russia, and Libya.

Du Pont pushed up in the face of the indictment of this company, together with several other explosives manufacturers, on charges of violating anti-trust laws.

Stocks in the new high class included General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, American Can, Pepsi-Cola, and Pan American Airways.

Ahead the greater part of the day were American Telephone, Westinghouse, American Tobacco "B," Sears Roebuck, Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, Philip Morris, Woolworth, J. C. Penny, Public Service of N. J. and Consolidated Edison.

United Aircraft slipped to a new bottom for 1942 before getting support. Lower at intervals were N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Anaconda, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft and Standard Oil (NJ).

Bonds Up Fractionally

Fractional gains were well distributed through the bond market today with the rails more active and making a better showing than other groups.

In the upward-looking section were Wisconsin Central 4s, Western Union 5s, Texas Co. 3s, Southern Pacific 4s and 4½s, Reading 4½s, Erie 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, New York Central 5s and Illinois Central 4s.

Wabash refunding 5½s were backward, along with Western Maryland 4s, American Telephone 3½s, and Armour 4s.

U. S. Governments were extremely quiet but maintained a generally steady undertone on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Sao Paulo stamped 7s ran up more than 2 points at one time and higher prices were paid for many other South American bonds, including Argentine 4½s and Peru 6s.

Morgenthau Thinks Voluntary Sale Of War Bonds Is Best

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said today that none of the compulsory savings plans that have been suggested by or to Congress would sell as many War Bonds as the $12,000,000,000 a year he believes he can sell by a voluntary campaign.

He told a press conference that "any suggestion made or considered by Congress doesn't begin to equal the amount we can get through the voluntary method."

He explained that his opinion was based on the belief that the enactment of any compulsory savings scheme would wipe out virtually all voluntary purchases, contrary to the belief of some people who believe that both the compulsory and voluntary methods can be used at the same time.

Asked about his idea of the maximum burden that can be placed on persons of low or modest income, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"I think that the $8,700,000,000 Treasury tax program, with collection of income taxes at the source beginning January 1 is all that we can expect these people to contribute at this time, in consideration of increased social security taxes, which we have also recommended, and War Bond sales."

London Stock Market Is Steady

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—The stock market closed steady today and earlier gains were maintained despite some profit-taking.

British funds ended 1-16 higher, while Brazilian bonds showed gains of about ½.

Industrials were steady to firm. Home rails closed firmer, oils were quiet at slightly lower levels, Kaffirs uncertain and diamond shares generally higher.

Postponement of Rhokana Corporation's interim dividend until the full year's account becomes available caused coppers to be easier.

Brokers Loans Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $413,000,000 in the week ended yesterday, an increase of $27,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $427,000,000.

Haberkern Heads N. A. P. A.

NEW YORK (AP)—Election of Roy C. Haberkern, Winston-Salem, N. C., as president of the National Association of Purchasing Agents was announced at the N. A. P. A.'s annual meeting.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	40½	40½	40½	
48¾	42¼	Acme Stl (4)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+¼ Jun 1
7½	5½	Adams Ex.60g	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
20½	19	Adams-Mil (1)	2	19	19	19	Jun 3
12¼	10	Addressog ¼e	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	14	31¾	31¾	31⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	14	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf530wx	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
22¾	16⅛	Alleg L S .85e	3	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	4	4½	4½	4½	Jun 3
49	1181/2	Al Ch&Dye 6a	*2	1313/4	130	1313/4	+1¾
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅓e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
81	65½	Allied St pf 5	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	Jun 1
30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¼ae	32	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ⅓e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
1⅛	⅛	Amal Leather		⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y28
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56¼	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 2
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	24	35⅜	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Jun 3
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4	4	¼	Jun 3
33	23	Am Br Sh ⅓e	3	26	25¾	26	+ ½
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	19	1⅝	1½	1½	
67½	56⅝	Am Can (4)	17	68½	67½	68¼	+ ¾
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y20
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	4	21¼	21	21¼	
73¾	55½	Am C-Fpf13⅓e	3	57¾	57¼	57¼	—1¾
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 3
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	105	105	M'y27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	4	83	81½	83	Jun 3
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 3
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	1	9	9	9	
22¾	15¼	Am Cry Su 1e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
7⅛	5⅜	Am Equus Til	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y28
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y27
19¼	16½	Am Exp't ½e	6	17½	17	17½	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 2
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	5	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	3	25	24¾	25	+ ⅝
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1⅓e	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 2
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	4	45	44½	45	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	M'y29
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	10	6⅝	6½	6½	
89½	68	Am Lop pf3k	1	68	68	68	Jun 3
11½	9¾	Am M&F .40e	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 3
5¼	4	Am M & Met	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Am P'ow & Lt	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2.85ak	6	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	5	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
47⅜	33¼	Am R&S .15e	49	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ⅓e	12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
6	⅜	Am Saf R ¼ae	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅛	6¼	Am Seat (1g)	2	8⅛	8	8	Jun 3
43	35⅓	Am Smelt (2)	18	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ½
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	133	133	133	M'y20
34¼	29	Am Snf 1.60e	1	33½	33½	33½	+1¼
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	12	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Jun 3
9¾	7⅛	Am Stp 1.20	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	Jun 3
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19¾	19¼	19¼	M'y27
134⅞	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	21	117¼	115⅞	117¼	+1⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob ⅓ae	3	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1⅔ae	12	44¾	44	44½	+ ¾
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	129	129	129	M'y28
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	31	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	112	112	112	Jun 2
3¾	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ 2⅞
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	Jun 2
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	2	56	55¼	56	+1
5⅞	3⅛	Am Zinc L&S	4	3½	3½	3½	
50	43½	Am Z ppf2½zk	1	41½	41½	41½	+1½
28⅜	22⅜	Anacon (1e)	27	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼ae	1	7⅜	7⅜		⅜M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y26
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf 7	1	109	109	109	Jun 3
41⅜	23¼	Armour (ill	12	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
67½	51	Arm I pr pf 3k	1	52¾	53½	53½	+ ¾
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
47	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	4	27	27	27	+ ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3ae)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y22
4	2⅜	Artloom .15e	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 1
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	64	64	64	— ⅜
83	54	As DG2pf5¾k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	23	34	33	33¾	+ ⅝
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	6	63	62⅞	62⅝	+ ¾
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	3	20⅛	20¼	20½	
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 3
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	1	35	35	35	Jun 3
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	6	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Jun 3
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ⅓ae	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	Jun 1
70	43	Atlas Pw 1⅓e	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
9⅛	6¼	Atlas Tk .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 3
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco rt	1	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun 2
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	9¾	9½	9¾	Jun 3
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun 3
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	8	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ 1⅜
20⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾ae	3	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
24½	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	M'y28
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	80	80	80	+3
77⅜	63⅛	Beld-Hem .80	1	63½	63½	63½	Jun 3
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	8	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ½
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	13	30	29⅝	29¾	
14	9⅞	Benf Ind .40e	7	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	M'y28
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	4	20½	20	20½	+ ⅝
66⅞	49⅛	BethSteel 3e	32	52¼	51½	51⅞	+ ⅜
121	108⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Jun 1
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	22	22	22	Jun 2
19⅜	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17	17	17	Jun 1
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	8	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 3
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	25	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ½
31¼	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	27½	26½	27½	+1½
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅜	Borden (.60e)	20	20	19¾	19½	
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	10	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
18½	15	Brewing C ⅓e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ⅓e	10	18⅛	18	18	+ ½
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	M'y28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	35	35	35	+1½
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y26
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	M'y22
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas 1.6e	7	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
35	28⅛	Brown Shoe (2)	7	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ⅓e	3	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ½
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .15e	5	7	6¾	6¾	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2¾	2¼	2¼	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Wh ¼ae	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15¾	11⅛	Buffalo F .45e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun 3
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54	54	M'y13
7½	6¼	Burr Add .30e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jun 1
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20¾	19⅜	Butler pf 1¾	6	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 1
8⅛	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓ae	2	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	5	18¾	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	5	⅛	½	½	Jun 2
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½ae	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	15	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	36	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mi ½ae	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jun 3
21¼	13¼	Capital Ad A	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter St½e	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 3
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 2
69	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	3	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	+ ⅝
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	33¾	32¾	33¾	+1¼
21¼	15	Celanese ⅓ae	14	19⅜	19	19	
8¼	6⅛	Celotex (1)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¾
23⅜	16	Cent Agu 1½	2	16½	16⅜	16½	Jun 3
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12½	Cen Violetta 1e	2	13	13	13	— ⅜
3½	2	Century Rib M	1	⅛	2	2	M'y25
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	8	29	28⅞	28⅞	
15½	13¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 3
19	16	Chain Belt 3ae	1	16	16	16	Jun 3
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	1	14½	14½	14½	
7½	6¼	Checker Cab	6	7¼	6¾	6¾	M'y29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	6	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅝
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun 1
4	2¾	Ches Corp	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun 3

5	2⅞	Chi&E Ill A	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 2
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	6	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	Jun 2
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	5	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5½	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5	5	5	
17½	12⅜	Chi P Tool 1e	4	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'y28
52	50	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
⅜	⅛	Chr Rk Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 2
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun 2
11¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¾
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 2
61	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	77	62⅞	61	62⅛	+1⅛
10¾	⅛	City I&F 1.20	2	10	10	10	
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1¼e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y26
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼ae	2	24	24	24	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	35	35	35	— ⅜
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼ae	8	31¾	31	31½	+ 1⅛
79½	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	10	72	72	73	+ 2
63½	50½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y22
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P ⅓e	16	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Jun 1
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	4	14	14	13⅞	+ ¼
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	1	14	14	14	Jun 2
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	8	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
13¼	11⅜	Col G&E .10g	40	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	3	34¼	34	34¼	+1¼
6¾	5⅜	Columbia Pict	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
27	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	26	26	26	Jun 2
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	65	65	65	Jun 3
21¾	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	28	21¾	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
100	91⅜	Coml C pf 4¼	1	93	93	93	M'y26
26⅞	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	18	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ¾
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	2	102¼	102	102¼	+1⅛
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	*18	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	23⅝	Com & Sou pf	18	25⅛	23½	25⅛	+1½
23¾	17⅞	Com Edis 1.80	32	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 3
16½	12½	Congoleum-N	1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	Jun 3
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	12	16½	15⅝	16¼	+ ¾
13½	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	2	10	10	10	Jun 3
7⅜	4⅜	Cons Cop .10e	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	110	13⅜	12¾	13	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	89	88¼	89	+1⅜
⅜	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 2
9	7	Cons F pf ½zk	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y28
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	14	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cu pf	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Jun 3
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
31	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	25	25	25	Jun 3
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	M'y28
13½	12	Container ½ae	2	13¼	13	13	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	95	95	95	— ⅛
27¼	21¼	Cont Can(3ae)	14	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅞	Cont D F ⅜e	9	7	7	7	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	+ ¼
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼ae	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	22	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ⅓e	3	16	16	16	M'y12
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld 5 .80	2	9½	9	9	Jun 3
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y20
55⅜	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	49	48⅞	49	+ ⅛
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
¾	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	7	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 2
19½	14¼	Crown C&S1¼e	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36½	36½	36½	
11⅞	10	Crown Zel ¾ae	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛

Commerce and Finance

Industrial Net Earnings Start to Drop Due to Rising Taxes

Business and Industry

WeaponSupply Is Now Ample, Says Patterson

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP) — Weapons are coming from American factories in quantities sufficient to supply our own Army and meet the requirements of our Allies, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said yesterday.

Despite the huge expansion of the United States armed forces, Mr. Patterson said in an interview, and despite the fact that the per capita issue of weapons has been increased in the Army, the major problem now was shipping, not production.

"I am sure," said the Undersecretary, "that the production of armaments will keep pace with need, and ahead of shipping. We will be able to equip all the troops we can raise.

"I am not saying that this will not call for continuous effort on the part of American industry. Production problems have not all been solved. However, I am confident we will find a solution for all of them, and anticipate no real shortage of production of military weapons for the Army."

The increased issue of small arms resulted chiefly from the new danger of attack by parachute troops, Mr. Patterson said. Such units as air corps ground troops, supply personnel, and antiaircraft gun crews, not previously equipped with small arms, now are receiving them as protection against parachute troops, and the Undersecretary estimated that these and other new requirements had doubled the Army's demands for light weapons.

A serious shortage of certain raw materials still exists, he said, including rubber, nickel, and coppei, and there were still "tight situations" in the supply of such materials as aluminum forgings and parts.

The Japanese now control the source of about 95 per cent of the world's natural rubber, Mr. Patterson said, and production of synthetics in quantities sufficient to meet the country's requirements has not yet been realized.

Treasury War Outlays in May $3,552,676,087

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury's cash outlays for war activities reached $3,552,676,087 in May, a new high.

This represented a jump of more than $300,000,000 from the April pace. Illustrating the steady step-up of war efforts, this May's war spending was more than four times the corresponding defense outlays of the similar month last year.

It brought war costs for the first 11 months of the fiscal year which ends June 30 to the unprecedented total of $22,130,946,353. In the most expensive year of the last world war, the Treasury never spent more than $18,500,000,000 for all purposes in the entire year.

Principal expenditures in May were $1,496,932,729 for the Army, $1,228,379,580 for the Navy, and $626,246,052 for lend-lease.

All other expenses of the government in May including many non-war activities which are connected indirectly with the war effort, cost $400,000,000. WPA costs sank to a new low of $62,832,871 during the month.

In the 11-month period, total Treasury expenditures for all purposes were $27,960,234,285. Income from taxes and other sources was $10,306,802,877, leaving a deficit of $17,653,431,408.

Borrowing to pay for the deficit brought the total federal debt to a new record of $74,258,032,411. This was more than $20,000,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Gasoline Demand Declines in June

WASHINGTON (AP)—The total demand for gasoline in June was estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 52,600,000 barrels, 7,022,000 barrels less than the actual demand in June 1941.

"This decrease," the bureau said, "reflects both the restricted use of motor vehicles in order to conserve tires and the severe rationing of gasoline that became effective in the East Coast area during May."

The agency estimated the daily average supply of domestic crude oil to meet the market demand in June at 3,580,000 barrels, 149,000 barrels below the demand estimated for May and 367,300 barrels less than the actual demand last June.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes already has recommended a daily production of 3,636,300 barrels of petroleum liquids in June.

Industrial War Programs Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Justice has approved 398 industrial war programs submitted by 11 federal agencies in advance because of a question as to whether they would violate the anti-trust laws.

Oscar Cox, assistant solicitor general, so informed the Senate Judiciary Committee, it just became known, before it modified and approved a bill by Senator Van Nuys (D-Ind.) authorizing statutory exemption from anti-trust and Federal Trade Commission laws of production programs certified as essential by the War Production Board.

Heads Exchange



By a Staff Photographer

Archie R. Giroux

Elected President of the Boston Stock Exchange succeeding John E. Yerxa who is serving in the Army Air Corps. Mr. Giroux was formerly vice-president. He is associated with H. C. Wainwright & Co. Harry M. Stonemetz of Schirmer, Atherton & Co., formerly a member of the governing committee, was named vice-president.

Priorities for War Works in East Are To Be Facilitated

NEW YORK (AP)—Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, announced that formation of vital area boards to facilitate obtaining priorities for materials for war public works projects had been begun in the two FWA regions in the northeastern states.

J. A. McConnell, director of region 1, embracing the New England states, said that board members for that region are John F. Hardy, regional director of the defense, health and welfare service, Boston; Capt. Gaylord Church, superintending civil engineer, Navy Department; Col. Lewis E. Moore, corps of engineers, First Army Corps Headquarters, and Sumner F. Wiley, regional director, National Housing Agency.

Director John M. Gallagher said the board members for region 11, comprising New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are Maj. Louis Segall, Second Army Corps Area; Lieut. Comm. F. H. Dechant, representing the superintending civil engineer, Navy Department; John Taylor Egan, of the National Housing Agency, and Louis L. Bennett, assistant of the regional director, defense, health and welfare services.

Mr. McConnell and Mr. Gallagher will act as chairmen of the two boards. Maritime Commission representatives have not yet been named.

General Fleming also announced the appointment of Reid W. Digges as special representative for the administrator for the area east of the Mississippi River, and B. Frank Bennett to a similar position for the area west of the river. Mr. Digges will remain at headquarters in Washington, and Mr. Bennett will have offices in Kansas City, Mo.

Kenneth Markwell, of Memphis, Tenn., and Douglas G. Wright, of New Mexico, were placed in charge of all FWA projects involving the generation or transmission of power.

Movies Salaries Listed by the SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — James Cagney, the movie star, topped Clark Gable by $5,000 to rank among the nation's highest paid employees, industrialists and business men, last year, it was disclosed in additional annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., paid Mr. Cagney $362,500 in 1941, $5,500 less than he received in 1940, but $119,500 more than he got in 1939. Mr. Gable received $357,500 in 1941.

Warner Brothers also paid Bette Davis $271,083 and H. B. Wallis, production head, $260,000.

Irene Dunne also was among the leaders with an income of $135,000 from Columbia Pictures Corporation, which paid George Stevens, picture director, $174,359, and Harry Cohn $145,600 as president and director.

Gasoline Stocks Continue to Drop

NEW YORK (AP) — Gasoline stocks in the United States dropped another 1,679,000 barrels in the week ended May 30, the eleventh consecutive weekly decline, the American Petroleum Institute announced. The total at the end of the period was 95,355,000 barrels, compared with 97,034,000 in the preceding week and very close to 93,156,000 barrels reported on hand in the like week a year ago.

Moderate increases were shown in all other oil statistics, including crude run to stills, crue production and fuel oil stocks.

Safeway Stores Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Safeway Stores in the four weeks ended May 23 amounted to $47,233,357, an increase of 28 per cent over $36,978,610 in the comparable period of 1941. For 20 weeks ended the same date, sales totaled $229,211,826, a gain of 31 per cent over $175,511,479 a year ago.

Corporate Net Showing Effect Of Tax Boosts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An analysis of the income statements of 270 industrial corporations by The Conference Board, shows that a year-to-year increase in the income of American industrial corporations before Federal income taxes and contingency reserves was converted by heavier taxes during the first quarter into an almost equally large decline in net after taxes.

Net income after taxes in the first quarter declined 25 per cent from the corresponding 1941 quarter while earnings before taxes showed an increase of 29 per cent. The comparison with 1940 figures is even more striking in some respects. Earnings before Federal income taxes and contingency reserves rose 114 per cent during the two-year period while net after taxes declined 14 per cent.

Big Reserves for Taxes

These corporations, on the average, reserved out of every dollar earned before Federal taxes and contingency reserves, 63 cents for Federal income taxes, the range being from 38 cents for 12 petroleum companies to 79.6 cents for three aircraft concerns. The corresponding figure for the 270 companies in 1941 was 42 cents, while that for 1940 was 21.7 cents.

The only industrial group which failed to show a gain before Federal taxes and reserves was the automobile manufacturers; only six of the 19 groups failed to show a decline in net after taxes. Aircraft and parts, office equipment, railroad equipment, petroleum products, textiles and miscellaneous nondurable goods manufacturers were the industries reporting gains after taxes.

A larger tabulation embracing 415 industrial, 31 electricity and gas, 10 telephone and telegraph, and 59 railroads showed a 13 per cent decline in net income after taxes from $627,798,000 in the first quarter of 1941 to $546,786,000 this year. The only groups to show increases over the 1941 quarter were retail trade with an advance of 32 per cent and railroads with a rise of 52 per cent.

Oil Concerns Successful

Nine petroleum companies included in a group of 101 corporations were the most successful in carrying increased net sales through to net earnings after taxes. These showed a gain of 25 per cent in net sales and a gain of 23 per cent in net after taxes compared with 1941. Compared with 1940, however, their gain in net sales was 20 per cent while their net after taxes was down 4 per cent.

Four machinery concerns made the next best showing with sales up 70 per cent and net after taxes up 20 per cent. Others were far less successful in showing gains in net after taxes in proportion to increases in net sales.

Five chemical companies, for example, reported sales up 31 per cent and a loss of 28 per cent in net after taxes compared with 1941. Five automobile concerns showed a loss of 27 per cent in net sales and a loss after taxes of 61 per cent.

Wolverine Tube Sold To Calumet & Hecla

DETROIT (AP)—Sale of the Wolverine Tube Company of Detroit to the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company has been completed under a proposal approved last April by stockholders of the Detroit firm.

The sale rice, A. E. Peterman, President of Calumet & Hecla said, was $2,690,361. The Wolverine Tube Company becomes the Wolverine Tube division of Calumet & Hecla.

Otto Z. Klopach, former vice-president and general manager of Wolverine Tube, was appointed general manager of the new division.

U. S.-Owned Cotton Sale Is Dropped

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that no Government-owned cotton would be offered for sale during June under its general cotton sale program.

The remaining 177,636 bales of Government cotton that can be sold during the 1942 calendar year within limitations of the AAA act of 1938 will be held, the department said, until the requirements for export sales and sales for new uses are determined. When this determination is made, the department will make a further announcement about additional sales under the general sales program.

Value of Stocks Rises During Month of May

NEW YORK (AP)—The May rise in the stock market added $1,464,518,321 to the value of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, it was disclosed in the exchange's monthly compilation.

Total value of all listed stocks on May 29 was $32,913,725,225, an average of $22.40 each, compared with $31,449,206,904, or an average of $21.41 on April 30.

The upturn in May followed several months of steady decline in security values.

Freight Cars Loaded

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By loading 38.2 tons per freight car, on the average, shippers by rail established a record in 1941, John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, announced. This is an average of half a ton more than in 1940 and an increase of four and a half tons in the past 20 years.

Shoe Fair Indicates Footwear To Be Trimmed to Simplicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Americans will soon find their shoes trimmed to wartime simplicity and with increasing evidence of restrictions and curtailments in materials, the elimination of heavy sole leather, less and less use of rubber, and a minimum of metals, these factors marked the fall shoes exhibited to shoe retailers by the country's leading manufacturers at the Central States Shoe Fair held here recently.

Retailers seeking to buy their fall shoes learned that in the shoe industry as well as others, military needs come first. Metals such as steel for shanks, buckles and ornaments is no longer available, rubber for elasticized backing, for goring, for soles, and for cement is growing scarcer, and supplies of cork for soles and fillers is now cut off. All heavy sole leather is saved for military shoes and other heavy leather for aviation garments, gloves, harnesses, straps, and hundreds of other items used in fighting the war.

Styles Simplified

What's left, retailers found, goes for civilian needs. As a result, fall fashion news in women's shoes is not in the elaborate new patterns, but in the degree of simplification and conservation of materials. Manufacturers make it clear, however, that styling is simplified and by no means regimented.

The lowly shoe lace is slated to come into its own again, for with a dearth of supplies of elasticized materials which were formerly used to make the snugly fitting step-in shoes for women, manufacturers are returning to ties and laced shoes of all descriptions. They go even further in conserving materials by using leather thongs and loops in place of metal eyelets.

Many of the new shoes are unlined, and one a peasant-type laced shoe with full tongue as part of the shoe, uses no metal, rubber, or lining material. If leather bows are used, they are much smaller than in former years and there is little applique trim.

Women will find shoes dressed up with stitching of cotton and linen thread. Every scrap of sole leather is used. Some are cut to look like nailheads, now banned as decoration, and some for decorative buckles and buttons. Rubber heels from reprocessed heels are still in evidence, but there are no more rubber soles.

Sport and play shoes, once the greatest users of rubber, now frequently have rope or composition leather soles and their uppers are made of canvas, terry cloth, corduroy, and other fabrics.

Soles of Lesser Grade

Soles on the sturdier oxfords and on men's shoes are of a lesser grade than formerly used, but are treated to give equal wear. In lieu of heavy sole leather, manufacturers are beginning to use two layers of lighter weight leather, are returning to platform soles for women, and are now experimenting with wood soles in combination with other materials.

Although there will be fewer shoes for civilians during the coming year, no serious shortage is contemplated. Greatest pinch of shortage of materials is felt in the men's shoe business, due to the fact that a number of men's factories have gone over 100 per cent to military production and many others are devoting at least 60 per cent to turning out army and navy shoes. Not only does heavy leather go into regulation shoes, but is also used for heavy boots for parachute jumpers, for ski boots, and for high topped wool lined boots for northern climes.

New Rubber Substitute Material Being Made for Testing Purposes

WASHINGTON (AP)—A rubber substitute material for retreading automobile tires, developed by Dr. Glenn L. Casto, a dentist of Spencer, W. Va., and using principally natural gas, coal, wood and grain, will soon be produced in sufficient quantity by a test plant to permit testing the product on commercial vehicles.

Senator Harley Kilgore (D) of West Virginia said that arrangements had been completed with involved government agencies to permit the production of the compound. Mr. Casto said the pilot plant now under construction in West Virginia soon would be turning out several thousand pounds a day.

Mr. Casto emphasized that his product was not a "synthetic rubber," but explained that it "closely resembled crude rubber in physical properties but differs in chemical properties" and uses non-critical materials in production.

"My associates and I would like to make it clear," Mr. Casto said, "that we are not suggesting that this rubber substitute compound is in any sense a cure-all for our national rubber needs, but we sincerely hope and believe that it will aid in relieving the existing shortage."

Senator Kilgore commented:

"Tires retreaded with the material have been used on taxicabs in and around Washington and have been giving as good service as rubber, according to the reports of the users."

Jones Says Import Regulations Not To Affect U. S. Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has assured the public that his new powers to import materials without paying tariff duties "would not affect the price at which such materials are sold in the United States."

After the President signed the order last week, some farm interests were alarmed about the possibility of such tariff-free imports depressing domestic farm prices.

Mr. Jones issued a statement saying that all of the materials to be imported under these powers would be used exclusively for war purposes and when sold to manufacturers of processors doing work would be sold at seiling prices fixed by the office of price administration.

Emphasizing that wool was one of the articles covered by his statement, Mr. Jones added, "inasmuch as there is a scarcity of all these materials, their free importation during the emergency should not result in a loss to our domestic producers."

He explained that the only purpose of the order lifting the tariff duties was to simplify the bookkeeping and handling of imported war materials, especially the waiver of customs routine which delays loading and unloading of ships and railroad cars.

From the financial standpoint, Mr. Jones said, the order makes no real difference, since payment of tariff duties by the RFC would be "merely taking the money out of one pocket of the Treasury and putting it in another."

Exchange Bars Egg Reporting Agency

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Mercantile Exchange announces that no private reporting agency would be permitted to post spot butter and egg quotations on the exchange during regular trading hours after Saturday, June 13.

At present, a private agency posts prices shortly after 10 a. m. These quotations are sent by radio, press associations, telegraph and telephone to all sections of the country. They are followed closely by dairy farmers and dealers.

The exchange took this action, representatives said, because it wished to divorce itself from any connection with spot quotations.

The Government issues spot butter quotations at 3 p. m. daily, but lists no egg prices.

At the same time, the exchange announced it would prolong its spot calls from 60 minutes, as at present, to 3½ hours Mondays through Fridays, and to 2 hours on Saturdays. Representatives said it was hoped this action would increase spot trading on the exchange.

WPB Releases Materials For Stoker Assembly

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has announced that it would permit the assembly of small coal stokers from materials which were in manufacturers' hands on May 31, to speed the conversion of oil-burning equipment to coal.

An earlier order had halted production of small stokers, suitable for domestic use, May 31. The revision permits any manufacturer to produce small stokers up to Sept. 30, provided he uses only fabricated parts in his possession on the former cut-off date.

An estimated 3,000 stokers will be assembled under the revised plan. In addition, about 70,000 stokers which had been frozen were recently made available for sale.

WPB also disclosed that allocation of pig iron and scrap metal for the manufacture of coal-burning grates is under consideration. A special branch headed by Henry S. Norris, of Adamstown, Md., has been set up to aid in adopting oil-burning equipment to coal.

Engineering Awards Increases in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — The past week's engineering construction volume totaled $274,971,000, compared with $163,227,000 in the previous week and $123,570,000 in the corresponding period a year ago, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Federal construction accounted for $248,611,000 of the work for the latest period.

For May the heavy engineering construction total eclipsed all previous record at $1,044,572,000, the publication reported. Federal activities for the month involved $939,400,000.

Kansas Oil Plant Closes

GREAT BEND, Kas., June 4 (AP) The Plains Oil and Refining Company's oil refinery, located in the heart of the state's richest oil field is being dismantled and sold for scrap—because of inability to get crude oil. The plant, built several years ago, was off the regular pipe line routes.

Loew's Income Greater

NEW YORK (AP)—Loews, Inc. reported for 28 weeks ended March 12 net profit of $5,292,541 after charges, taxes and reserve of $2,600,000 for contingencies, equal to $2.91 a common share. This compared with $5,141,135, equal to $2.80 a common share, in the 28 weeks ended March 13, 1941.

Inventories' Plan Offered By Retailers

NEW YORK (AP)—David R. Craig, President of the American Retail Federation, said that representative retailers had suggested an eight-point formula for inventory control.

More than 300 executives and merchant members of 17 national retail trade associations met to discuss the need for inventory control after indications that the War Production Board was considering an order which would restrict inventories.

A survey by the federation, Mr. Craig said, showed that retailers felt the following eight principles should form the basis for a formula to be presented to the WPB:

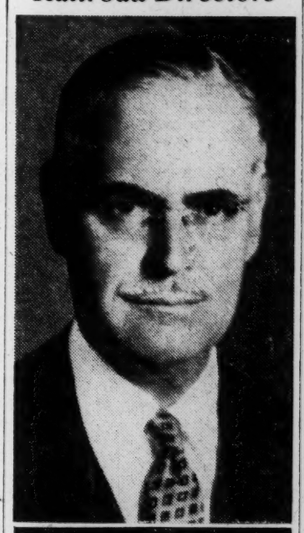
1. The effective date of any program should not be earlier than Jan. 1, 1943.
2. Differentiation between goods with different rates of turnover.
3. Adequate allowance for increased sales in war production areas.
4. Adequate allowance for companies which have expanded their capacity during the past year or so.
5. Additional allowance for those distant from markets.
6. Provision for special seasonal problems of inventory control.
7. Simple administrative requirements.
8. No inventory control on goods which are not scarce.

Mr. Craig cited statistics of the Federal Reserve Board showing that department store sales increased 26.9 per cent in March, 1942, and only 8.5 per cent in April, but that stocks as of March this year increased 48 per cent and 59.2 per cent in April over comparable periods in 1941.

Mr. Craig said that while May figures were not yet made public, it was known that the inventory accumulations had stopped. He said the general maximum price regulation "had taken the heart and the motive out of retail accumulation."

The accumulations of inventories to their present level and even beyond would be justified by sound business practice in a sellers' market such as we have had for the past six months," he added.

Railroad Directors





Kaufmann & Fabry

Above: Herbert J. Campbell and (below) A. C. Middleton, elected directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to fill vacancies. Mr. Campbell is a Chicago lawyer and Mr. Middleton has been the company's general auditor.

Argentina Transforms Cornfields Into Pasture for Cattle Raising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The transformation of Argentina's flat, far-stretching cornfields into pasture lands for cattle raising has begun. The lessons of pre-war and war-time export trade have been driven home to government and farmers alike.

Eleven million tons of unsaleable and unstorable corn—maize as it is called in Argentina—testify to continual procrastination with a major problem of this agricultural nation. Empty cash-boxes at the Treasury speak eloquently of the failure to find a solution. Year after year the Government has spent $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 in compensating farmers for growing corn that can never be sold.

The Castillo Government, therefore, announces a 100,000,000 peso colonization and agragrian loan plan "for the transformation and variation of farming production." The slogan is "cattle instead of corn."

The program, put briefly, aims at transforming purely grain-growing farms into others of a mixed variety, to include the raising of livestock and the creation of small holdings.

It is an eight-year plan. Thirty millions will be spent now and 10,000,000 pesos annually for the following seven years. But the process will probably be hurried and much more money spent, for the Government is convinced that it is meat more than corn or any cereal crop that is wanted at home and overseas.

Even during war-time Argentine has increased its meat and pastoral exports to England, the principal market. That had been the tendency before the outbreak of hostilities. Moreover, the cattle population of Argentina has been declining and meat has become scarcer and dearer at home.

The 100,000,000 pesos will be spent through the National Agrarian Council, to finance the purchase of corn-planted land for farmers. They will be prohibited from growing wheat, corn, linseed or sunflower seed without the permission of the Council. The Council's fixed policy will be to promote mixed farming and restoration of Argentina's cattle population.

Wheat, linseed and sunflower seed are the other over-produced crops. Harvesting and sale of these have required State subsidies. This month the Government has once again dipped into its exchange profits fund to buy the corn harvest from farms of less than 1,000 acres. It warned, however, that this is probably the last time it will compensate. The cattle population of Argentina has declined in the last quarter of a century from 37,000,000 to 28,000,000 head.

Bank Clearings Are 6.8 P. C. Under 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the holiday week ended June 3 dropped 6.2 per cent under the preceding week and 6.8 per cent below the similar holiday period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

A sharp contraction of volume at New York accounted chiefly for the decline. New York's turnover was $3,509,569,000, down 16.7 per cent from a year ago. Boston and Dallas also reported smaller volume than for the 1941 week.

Total for 23 leading cities, including the New York figures, was $6,292,172,000 against $6,748,927,000 in the 1941 week.

Aluminum Plant in N. Y., U. S.-Owned, in Operation

MASSENA, N. Y., June 4 (AP)—A new government-owned aluminum plant began production today in this Northern New York town—another step in the program to meet President Roosevelt's "blueprint for victory" goal of 185,000 planes this year and next.

The plant, whose capacity and number of employees were not disclosed, will be operated by the Aluminum Company of America which already is producing war materials here.

War Production Board sources in Washington said last week the plant and two others in Oregon and Washington, finished in six months, will have an ultimate capacity of 270,000,000 pounds a year.

House Gives Nelson Say On Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has adopted a conference committee compromise on the small business aid bill, including a rider giving Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board statutory authority to permit co-operative industrial programs essential to the war without regard to the Anti-Trust and Federal Trade Commission Laws.

Mr. Nelson would only have to "consult" the Attorney General before making such rulings.

The Senate still must act on the bill. A floor fight is in prospect there since the House anti-trust rider conflicts with a separate bill approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee which would make Mr. Nelson's anti-trust exemption certifications subject to the approval of Attorney General Biddle.

Some Senators contend the veto power over anti-trust exemptions should rest with the Attorney General since his department has jurisdiction over enforcing those statutes. Others believe that Mr. Nelson should have the final say since the whole war production program is his responsibility.

The small business end of the measure would set up a $150,000,000 smaller war plants corporation in the WPB to lend money to convert small factories to essential production.

It would be virtually mandatory upon the WPB to grant war contracts to small plants where they were certified as capable of handling them.

Virginian Utility $26,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—An underwriting group offered publicly today $26,000,000 in 3¾ per cent 30-year first mortgage bonds and $10,500,000 in 15-year 5 per cent debentures of the Virginia Public Service Co.

The bonds were priced at 106¾ plus interest from Feb. 1 and the debentures at 102 plus accrued interest from May 1.

The underwriting group of 94 concerns was headed by Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Halsey, Stuart & So., Inc.; The First Boston Corp., and Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Proceeds of the two new issues will be applied to the retirement of all funded debt of the company and the Virginia Public Service Generating Co.

WATER BONDS
We suggest Water Company bonds which can be bought at a discount:
To Yield 5% to 7½%
Write for bulletin M
Baker, Hughes & Treat
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868



-SINCLAIR-ize

To save wear on your car, have it made Shipshape for Summer now. Your Sinclair Dealer's Sinclair-ize service does this job as your car manufacturer recommends. Sinclair-ize service includes changing over winter lubricants to lubricants of summer grade in transmission, differential, crankcase and chassis. It takes care of tires, battery and spark plugs to help them last longer. Don't take any chances. No new cars are being made. Tires are rationed. So—

"SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR"
HAVE YOUR CAR SINCLAIR-IZED NOW
SEE YOUR SINCLAIR DEALER

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Union Finds No Slow Down By Employers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Officials of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union here find no evidence of an employers' slow-down in the present production of copper, shortage of which is presenting war officials with one of their greatest anxieties. The deepening copper shortage is such that William L. Batt this week called for a nation-wide scrap salvage campaign, and declared that slowing down of ammunition production lines is foreseeable in the crisis.

The Smelter Workers Union is a Left Wing affair, some of whose leaders have been charged with Communism. Its present indorsement of the "big three"—Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, and Kennecott, which control 90 per cent of domestic copper mining—is, accordingly, all the more impressive. Unionists qualify their comment with allegations that a management slow-down occurred in 1941, but since then conditions have changed and at present there is full co-operation with labor.

Harmony Now Prevails

Mr. Batt told a press conference that the growing shortage of copper is attributable to tremendous war demands and is developing even while copper production and imports are setting a record.

Monthly figures of refined domestic copper production show that during the preparedness drive for seven consecutive months in 1941, March to September inclusive, output went down, falling from a high of 95,000 tons in March to 81,000 in September. Spokesmen of the Smelter Workers Union charge that a management "slow-down" occurred at that time. Since then, however, output has risen, although certain statistics are secret.

WPB has instituted a two-price system to encourage marginal mines and bonuses for maximum production, and it has also put into effect remedial measures proposed by the miners' union for greater production. At present, close harmony exists between union, management, and WPB in the war effort, it is stated here.

The history of the present harmony exemplifies what is being done in other fields. Two days after Pearl Harbor, the union formally presented a long-discussed series of recommendations for increasing copper production. The union followed months of declining production in the critical material and charges of a "management sit-down strike."

Union's Plan Accepted

OPM called a joint labor-management meeting for Dec. 12 and postponed it to Dec. 18 when it was postponed and finally forgotten in the war excitement. Later a conference was called that got nowhere. Philip Murray, C. I. O. leader, now a member of Mr. Roosevelt's "Victory Labor Cabinet," reported the smelter workers' dissatisfaction to the President.

Finally, on March 5, WPB issued a release announcing that most of the union's recommendations had been accepted. Since then close co-operation has prevailed. On June 13 at Butte, Montana, a model joint labor-management council will be set up with the Anaconda company, where historic strikes have occurred. It is hoped a permanent era of good feeling will be engendered.

With deep concern over the growing shortage, the Government has also sought to conciliate management with a two-price copper system. A basic 12-cent ceiling has been ordered, but higher prices are paid in certain instances. Marginal mines not in operation in 1940 are also paid in some cases where output exceeds 1940-41 production. Also included is a quota system, with a bonus on tonnage over the quota.

Meanwhile the Government has spent in excess of $180,000,000 in copper development. In the face of this, the copper shortage is so critical that ammunition lines face curtailment, and a big scale public effort to salvage scrap is being organized.

Grain Prices Have Good Rally Today

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—A strong rally which added as much as 2 cents a bushel in some cases to grain futures prices occurred just before the close today.

Bullish trade factors included Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones' statement that duty-free entry of war materials would not affect domestic prices for those commodities and a Bureau of Agricultural Economics report that the Federal loan program would support wheat prices despite the record supply in sight. Loan prices are 10 to 20 cents above wheat values, traders estimated.

Int'l Nickel Award

NEW YORK—The Huntington (West Virginia) Works of The International Nickel Company, Inc., has been awarded the All-Navy "E" for excellence in the production of ordnance and other material for the United States Navy. This is the second time the plant has been honored by the Navy, the Navy Ordnance "E" and Ordnance flag having flown on its flag pole since last August. The new award will be presented to the plant by high ranking naval officers on Wednesday, June 10, at ceremonies to be witnessed by workers and their families.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON, June 4 (AP)—Sharp decreases were reported in the weekly Bank of England statement today for private deposits, which fell off more than £24,000,000, and Government securities, which dropped almost £13,000,000. Note circulation continued its uninterrupted climb, reaching the record high of £792,939,000, an increase of £4,300,000 over the previous week. Public deposits improved by more than £8,000,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 2½s 72-67	101.9	101.9	101.9

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	102¼	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Power 3½s 72	105¼	105	105
11 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	93¾	92⅝	92¾
47 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	82	81¾	82
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68	67½	68
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
23 Am&For P 5s 2030	67⅜	67	67
2 AmIGChem5½s 49	102¼	102	102¼
2 Am Int 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
3 Am T&T 3¾s 66	106¾	106½	106½
2 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
6 Am Tobacco 3s '62	100⅛	100	100
3 Am T Pdr cv 50	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
5 Arm Del 4s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109	109¼
2 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	89¼	89¼	89¼
14 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	101	101	101
12 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	104	104	104
14 A C Line 4½s 64	59⅞	59½	59¾
26 A C Line 5s 45	99½	99¼	99½
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99½	99½	99½
10 Atl Refin 3s 53	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
29 B&O 95 st A	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
23 B&O 95 st C	30	29½	29½
14 B&O 2000 Sst D	26⅛	26	26
6 B&O 96 st F	26¼	26¼	26¼
51 B&O cv 60 st	19⅝	19½	19⅝
26 B&O 4s 48	57¼	56	57⅛
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	47¼	47	47¼
16 B&O S W 50 st	38¼	37¾	38¼
4 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103½	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
64 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	68	68	68
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102	102	102
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	76½	76½	76½
5 Buf R&P 57 st	34⅞	34½	34⅞
1 Can Pac 5s 62	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
11 Can Pac 5s 54	90¾	90¾	90¾
15 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70¼	70¼
6 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14½	14½	14½
5 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
28 Cen Pac 5s 60	60½	60⅜	60⅜
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Certain-td-5½s 48	87	87	87
5 C&O 3½s 96D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101½	101⅜	101½
13 Chi&Alton 3s 49	18⅝	18	18⅝
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	74	74	74
13 CB&Q 4½s 77	66¼	66	66
5 CB&Q 4s 111 49	93	93	93
44 CB&Q 3½s III 49	88	87⅛	88
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64½	64½	64½
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Chi I & L 5s 47	30	30	30
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
22 CMStP & Pac 5s 75	14¾	14¾	14¾
36 CMSP&P 4½s 2000	2	17⁄8	1¾
66 CMSP 4½s 89C	46¼	45⅞	46
10 CMS&P 4½s 89E	46	46	46
15 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45¾	45½	45¾
7 CM&SJ 3½s 89 B	44	44	44
5 Chi&NW 4½s 36	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞
43 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1¾	1⅜	1½
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19	19	19
17 Chi & N Y 4s 87 reg	27	27	27
61 Chi & NY 4s 87 st	29½	29½	29½
4 Chi & NW 3½s 87	25¼	25	25
36 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13½	13½	13½
2 CRI & P 4s 88	22¾	22½	22¾
23 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¾	12½	12¾
17 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	96½	95⅞	96½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94	94	94
1 Childe Co 5s 43	41	41	41
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108	108	108
14 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45	44¾	45
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50	49¼	49¼
3 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	66	66	66
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Col F&I 5s 70	81	81	81
18 Col & So 4½s 80	20½	20¼	20⅜
15 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89¾	89¼	89¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	83½	83½	83½
10 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107	107	107
5 Conwith Ed cv 3½ 58	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104½	104¾
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88½	88½	88½
1 Consum Pow 2½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 CubaRR0Ry 5½s 42 rct	28	27⅞	27⅞
3 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53¼	53	53¼
5 D&RG 4½s 36	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
69 D&RG 4s 36	16	15⅝	16
6 D&RG West 5s 55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
10 D&RG W 5s 78	16¼	16¼	16¼
11 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	65	65	65
76 Erie 4½s 1015	46¾	46½	46⅝
9 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90	90¼
202 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12¼	11⅝	12¼
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	11	11	11
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95⅛	95	95⅛
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	92½	92½	92½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	81½	81½	81½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3 Gt Nor 2st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
21 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96	96	96
17 Gt Nor 4s 46H	95¾	95¾	95¾
15 Gt Nor3¾s 67	74	73⅞	74
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	66½	66½	66½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	82½	82¼	82½
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	102	101¾	101¾
10 Hud Coal 5s 62A	40⅜	40	40¼
24 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44½	44½
11 Ill Cen 3½s 52	75⅛	75	75⅛
15 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Ill Cen 4s 51	92¼	92¼	92¼
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	45½	45½	45½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	43½	43½	43½
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42	42	42
55 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42¾	42½	42¾
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
38 IC&CSL&NO 5s 53A	45	44½	45
32 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	40¼	40½
2 Interlake Iron cv 5s47	101½	101½	101½
40 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16⅜	16	16
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
21 IntHydro El cv 6s 44	25	24½	25
4 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104⅜	105⅛
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	56¾	56½	56½
55 Int Int T&T 5s 55	57¾	57½	57½
5 K Couth 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
13 Mo Pac 5s 65A	25⅝	25½	25⅝
17 Mo Pac 5s 77F	25¾	25½	25⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	25½	25½	25½
1 Mo Pac 5s 78G ct	25½	25½	25½
1 Mo Pac 5s 80H	25¾	25⅝	25¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 81I	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	44½	44½	44½
1 MonWPaPub Sv 6s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	38	38	38
8 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34¾	34¼	34½
19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	36⅝	37
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	68¾	68¾	68¾
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	66½	66½	66½
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108½	108½	108½
2 N O Puz Ss 5s 55B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42½	42½	42½
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42¼	41⅞	42
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	42	42	42
8 Kings Co Lt 4s 54	101	101	101
6 Kresge Found 3s 50	99¼	98½	99¼
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81½	81½	81½
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	77	77	77
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	63	63	63
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
12 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¼	29¾	29¾
16 Long Dock 3¾s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	120½	120	120
5 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	105¾	105⅝	105¾
20 Louis&N 3¼s 2003	80¾	80⅝	80⅝
4 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	90½	90½	90½
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47st	98½	98½	98½
1 McKess&Rob 5½s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105½	105½
1 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	7½	7½	7½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	65¾	65¾	65¾
14 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12½	12½	12½
27 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12½	12¾	12¾
55 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	33¾	32¾	33½
30 M K-Tex aj 5s 67	17¼	16¾	17¼
9 M-K-T 4½s 78	29⅞	29	29⅞
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39½	39	39½
20 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	28½	28¼	28½
2 NY&Grenwd L 5s 46	79	79	79
47 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48⅝	48¼	48½
49 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44½	44¼	44½
22 NYC cn 4s 98	7	46½	47
5 NYC cv 3¾s 52	54	54	54
7 NYCHRR 3½s 97	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48	48	48
11 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	72¼	72¼	72¼
34 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	60¼	59¾	60⅛
10 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 N Y Connect 3¼s 65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107	107	107
5 N Y Lack&W 4½s 73	56	56	56
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	52½	52½	52½
72 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	37¾	37⅜	37½
6 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	57¾	57¼	57¾
85 NYNH&H 4½s 67	36⅝	36½	36⅝
9 NYNH&H 4s 47	32	31¾	32
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	32	31½	32
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	4½	4½	4½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
64 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61¾	61¼	61¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	52	52	52
26 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜
21 Nor Pac 4s 97	70¾	70¼	70¾
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	40¾	40¾
6 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7½	7½	7½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Pac G&E 3s 71	100	99⅞	100
4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109⅛	108⅝	109⅛
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
3 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	90½	90½	90½
3 Para Bway 3s 55	60⅛	30⅜	60⅛
8 Para Pict 4s 56	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Pen Co 4s 63	101	100¾	100¾
9 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100¼	100	100
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106	105¾	106
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108⅜	108	108
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	90	90

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45B	13	13	13
2 Antioquia 7s 45D	13	13	13
10 Argentine 4½s 48	92	92	92
22 Argentine 4½s 71	78	77¾	78
1 Australia 5s 55	63	63	63
1 Australia 4½s 56	58½	58½	58½
4 Brazil 8s 41	33	33¼	33
8 Brazil 6⅓s 26-57	30½	30¼	30½
13 Brazil 6⅓s 27-57	30¼	30⅛	30¼
10 Brazil C Ry Ed 7s 52	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Brisbane 5s 53	64	64	64
7 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	65	64¾	65
2 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
3 Canada 3s 67	95	94⅞	94⅞
3 Cuba 4½s 44	100	100	100
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	14	14	14
6 Colomb 3s '70	36⅛	36	36
1 Colomb Mt Bk 7s '47	28¾	28¾	28¾
4 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	100	100	100
10 Cuba 4½s '77	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Denmark 6s '42	48½	48½	48½
1 Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	72½	72½	72½
1 Finland 6s 45	75¼	75¼	75½
3 Met Water 5½s 50	60	48⅛	60
1 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6½	6½	6½
7 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	65	65	65
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	14	14
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14	14	14
2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	15½	15½	15½
23 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
15 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15¾	15¾	15½
31 RioGr do Sul 7s 66	16	15¾	16
11 Rio-Gr do Sul 6s 68	15⅞	15	15⅞
35 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	64	62	63½
38 Urug a1 3¾s 4s 4¼s79	5 7½	57	57½
42 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	60	59½	60
17 Urug 3½s 84	47	46½	46½
5 Urug cv 3¾s 4s 4½s 79	54	54	54

Total Today, 4,322,200; Previous day, 6,781,300. Week Ago, 5,506,300; Year Ago, 5,372,600. Two Years Ago, 3,590,000; Jan. 1 to Date, 997,783,900; Year Ago, 969,101,075; Two Years Ago, 761,024,525.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Natl Ref Co $6 cum pr pf	$1.50	..	June 15	June 5
Std Fruit & SS Corp pt pf	75c	..	July 1	June 20

Extra

Ca Celanese Ltd	25c	..	June 30	June 16
Chi SS&So Bend RR	$3	..	June 15	June 5
Del Fund Inc	5c	..	June 15	June 1

Initial

Chi SS&So Bend RR	$1	..	June 15	June 5

Interim

Imperial Tob (Co)	10c	..	June 30	June 12

Irregular

Hoover B & B	20c	..	July 1	June 20
Richardson Co	40c	..	June 15	June 6
Potash Co Am	50c	..	July 1	June 15

Reduced

Benef Indus Ln	37½c	..	June 30	June 15
Brach & Sons (JE)	20c	..	July 1	June 13
Modine Mfg	50c	Q	June 20	June 10

Regular

Algoma Stl Cp Ltd 5 pf	$2.50	S	July 1	June 15
Am Hair & Felt Co 6 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 22
Beneficial Ind Ln Corp (Del.) cum pr pf	62½c	Q	June 30	June 15
Canada Cycle & Motor Co Ltd. com	30c	Q	June 30	June 15
Do $ F 1st pref	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 15
Can Oil Cos, Ltd 8 pf	$2	Q	July 2	June 20
Ca Celanese,Ltd	25c	Q	June 30	June 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 16
Carey (Philip) Mfg Co. 6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 20
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 20
Carthage Mills, Inc	50c	..	July 1	June 15
Do pf A	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 6 pf B	60c	Q	July 1	June 15
Celanese Corp (Am)	50c	..	June 30	June 16
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 16
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 16
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 16
Delaware Fund, Inc	15c	Q	June 15	June 1
Dominion Fds & Stock Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Ltd	25c	Q	July 2	June 20
Endicott Johnson	75c	..	July 1	June 18
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 18
Intl Nickel Co of Can. Ltd. 7 pf ($5)	83¾c	Q	Aug. 1	July 2
do pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 2
J C P&L 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	July 1	June 10
Landers F Cl	37½c	..	June 30	June 19
Lyon Met Pr, Inc	25c	..	June 15	June 4
Mfrs Tr (N Y)	50c	Q	July 1	June 15
do pf	50c	Q	July 15	June 30
Moore Corp, Ltd	55½c	Q	July 2	June 5
Do pf "A"	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 5
Do pf "B"	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 5
Nehi Corp pf	$5.25	1st		
	$1.31¼	Q	July 1	June 15
Pepeekeo Sug Co	20c	..	June 15	June 5
Perfection St Co	37½c	Q	June 30	June 20
Reynolds Metals	$1.37½	Q	July 1	June 19
Solar Aircraft	10c	Q	July 1	June 20
So Penn Oil	37½c	..	June 26	June 10
Std Oil (Kan)	60c	..	June 13	June 9
So Calif Ed, Ltd pf C	34⅜c	Q	July 15	June 20
Do 5 orig pf	37½c	Q	July 15	June 20
Taylor (Wm) Cp vtc $1	..	July 1	June 15	
Universal Winding	$2	..	June 15	May 26

Norfolk & Western Gains

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Norfolk & Western Railway Company reported net income for April of $1,497,639.62, equal to $1.01 a common share. The company had a deficit of $551,452.09 for the same month last year. Net income for the first four months of 1942 was $6,166,426.83, equal to $4.17 a share, compared with $7,759,123.82 for the first four months last year, or $5.30 a share.

Utility Distribution Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the distribution of 155,000 shares of the capital stock of the Detroit Edison Company and a dividend by the North American Company on its common stock. The distribution will be made on or about July 1.

General Printing Ink Corp

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Printing Ink Corp. announced that directors had decided to defer action on the common stock dividend usually payable July 1.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅛	8½
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10½
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	20	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	3
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¼	..
Appleton Company	26¾	29½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¼	3⅛
Arlington Mills	36¾	39¾
Arnold Print Works	14⅜	15½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	..	..
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅜	13½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	102	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¼	58¼
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅜	18¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27¼	29¾
Brown Co	1⅝	1⅞
Brown Co pf	20¾	23½
Campbell A C Co Inc	3⅝	4⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26½	29¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅜	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19½	21⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22½	25
Draper Corporation	54¾	58¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅝	16½
Eastern Corporation	3½	4½
Eastern Corporation pf	16⅛	18
Economy Co	7⅞	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	22⅝	25⅛
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¼	44½
Fruit of the Loom	7⅞	9½
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅞	13¼
General Machinery	24	26½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9	10

Local Classified

(Continued)

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HELP WANTED—MEN

ANYONE who has worked in a restaurant or luncheon state type of work and salary. TOP'S JEFFERSON LUNCH, 194 Jefferson St., Passaic, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER WANTED
Located at Clifton, Mass., during summer and in Boston the rest of year; must furnish references. Apply to MR. TARBELL, c/o Packard Motor Co., Boston.

GOOD opportunity with salary for several men experienced in selling wool and reworked wools to woolen mills in U. S. to represent house in business over 50 years; state experience, also territory best acquainted; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box A-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HANDY MAN, for care of vegetable garden, yard, etc., in exchange for good country home and small wage; permanent. W. Z. HOLAMN, South Glastonbury, Conn.

YOUNG man needed assist general work cutting room curtain factory; not required military duty preferred. Write stating age, qualifications, experience and further information regarding work will be forwarded. HENRY W. PLANT & CO., Passaic, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE housekeeper for motherless home, 2 small children; state qualifications and salary expected. Box B-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-housekeeper — Permanent; attractive, kindly home, country; adults; $30 monthly. Write Box H-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PERSONAL lady's maid, also care small apartment, afternoons, New York City. Write MRS. MAYEHOFF, Box X-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue.

WANTED, maid for general housework. Personal references required. MRS. CLARKE, 1 Manor Road, Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. 2-3927.

WANTED—Housekeeper; sleep in—out; $65-$70; three adults, SE. 3-3499, West Bronx, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CAPABLE 15-year-old high school girl seeks summer position, with Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. Box E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MATURE, refined woman, Protestant, will care for children day or evening; references, Michel, 40-18 Hamilton St., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

NURSE companion (Christian Scientist), experienced, wishes position. Tel. GR. 7-8402, Write Box R-19, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION desired as companion-housekeeper, excellent cook; good references. Box F-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VOLUNTEER summer work desired on farm, preferably including goats. Write Box G-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WELL-TRAVELED, educated lady desires position as companion; go anywhere. Box B-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, experienced Christian Science nurse, desires position; willing to do light household duties. Write Box B-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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2521 BDWY., Cor. 94th Street, N. Y. C. Riverside 9-1040

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

ANTIQUE maple drop-leaf table; mirror 18x27, maple spool frame; mahogany buffet, 6 foot, plaid; Hamidan rug, 4x6.5 feet, palm pattern. Boston, Kirkland 9694.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

WEDDING GIFTS, ANTIQUE SILVER
Widmer, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston LIB. 3917

LINENS

HANAN'S
Linens, Yarns—Infantwear
51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York, Suite 1048.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-6000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

KOCHIAN & CO. 160 Boylston St., Boston Hub. 1618. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing. Reasonable Prices.

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com 1885
Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects.
9x12 Domestics $4.95, Orientals $7.95
Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing.
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED

WE BUY all makes, ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-7200.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 Univer-sity Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC. LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 3019.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 141 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
MODEL LAUNDRY
864 Broad Street Dial 5-5178

SUN and SURF SHOP
at
READ'S
A FIND FOR COLLECTORS
THE GENERAL MacARTHUR DOLL
Carefully modeled figure—18 inches tall—almost a speaking likeness of the General! Dressed in uniform—composition body. $1.98.
MacArthur Commemoration Plates, $1

HOWLAND'S
WATCHES—FOR THE GRADUATE
Hamilton—Elgin—Waltham
Complete selections
G. W. FAIRCHILD and SONS, Inc.
QUALITY JEWELERS SINCE 1865
MAIN AT ARCADE

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Garden Implements
Grass and Garden Seeds
Fertilizers
Insecticides
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVENUE TEL. 605

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

PATISSERIE
St. Moritz
23 E. Putnam Ave.
Tel. 2818 CONFISERIE

Storage on Furs and Wearing Apparel
Ask us about mothproofing with a ten-year guarantee. Suits $1.50.
Cos Cob Cleaners and Tailors
Post Road, Cos Cob Tel. Greenwich 299

Belle Davis
DRESS SALE
Cottons—Jerseys—Shantungs—Sheers—Crepes
3.95 5.95 6.95 8.95 12.95
Sizes 9 up to 46
34 East Putnam Avenue Tel. 5410

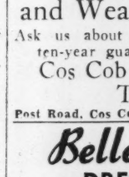
CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

Helaine Hats
Large new shipment of the HENRI BENDEL Hats
Have been added to our Summer Collection
241 FARMINGTON AVENUE
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

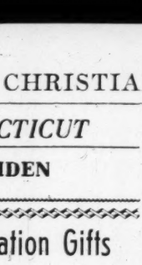
For Graduation Gifts
see
Fred Weber & Sons
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
39 COLONY STREET

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

Delightful selection of
SUMMER FABRICS
Nice line of Curtain Materials
Many other good buys
N. Y. Dress Goods Store
COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Beautiful new soda fountain, luncheonette and candy counter. Come and try our daily specials.



PELTON'S
108 Main Street
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Phone orders filled, Phone 1259

SUMMER and PORCH FURNITURE
For Your Summer Enjoyment
We have a fine selection, attractively priced.
CAULKINS and POST, Inc.

LENDING LIBRARY
With Good Summer Reading
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Office Supplies
Helen Bradford Hazen
113 College Street Tel. 221

WRUBEL'S
Lovely New Fashions for
FUN IN THE SUN
SLACK SUITS • PLAY CLOTHES
COTTON FROCKS • SWIM SUITS

EMPIRE
Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

The Forest City Laundry



has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you, too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

McWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St.
1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANDRE'S BEAUTY SALON



Exclusive and Original Hair Designing
Phone 7-0467
187 CHURCH STREET
Opp. the Green

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

Koppers Coke
CITIES SERVICE 'blue coal' OILS
Quality Service
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
135 Temple St. Dial 6-1125

Painting and Decorating
Charles L. Fisher
60 COLONIAL BOULEVARD
West Haven, Conn., Phone 9-2738

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

SPORTSWEAR
Shirts Vests Sweaters
Reversible Jackets, Alligator Raincoats, Zelan-treated Sport Jackets.
Agents for Knox Hats.
RAY HAMMOND
162 Orange Street

Howards CLEANERS.

WEST HAVEN Trucking Company
Padded Vans for
MOVING
We Store Household Goods
435 Congress Avenue 6-0343

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

BLUE SUNOCO
STREAMLINE ACTING MOTOR FUEL
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

For Graduation!
You will find here a fine selection of gifts
Watches—Rings—Brooches, etc.
Frank Lauder, *Jeweler*
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

For Graduation!
Leather Goods — Fountain Pens — Greeting Cards
Loft's Candy
TARLOV'S
44 Wall Street Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

FRANKEL'S
Smart Spring Styles
for Juniors—Misses—Women
Charge Account Service
115 Washington Street So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

STAMFORD

Brown Brothers
Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER STREET
for Gifts that give the whole year through

YOUR OLD WATCH IS WORTH MONEY
Regardless of Its Condition
Trade it in on a new Bulova, Benrus, Gruen, Hamilton. Convenient terms can be arranged.
American Gem Society
ZANTOW & FERGUSON INC. JEWELERS
59 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

For Those GRADUATION GIFTS
SHOP AT
STIMPSON'S PHARMACY
TEL. 17 MAIN ST. ESTAB. 1871
Parker and Sheaffer Pens and Pencils
Kodaks—Billfolds—Stationery
We still have a good assortment of merchandise
A few items getting low, make your selection while stocks are fairly complete, at
Dickerman Hardware & Supply Co.
36 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 4

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Get your
Bathing Togs
Early in the Season
We are ready for you with the latest styles and we now have a complete assortment of sizes.

O. K., Mr. Henderson!
—We're with you all the way! We are proud to announce that we have conformed to the new O. P. A. Regulations, not grudgingly, but in a willing spirit of complete co-operation.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

A bright new outlook on summer with these novelty Mesh Curtains in gay, colorful stripes and plaids. All full width and length.
98c pair
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN, WATERBURY, CHESHIRE

GRADUATION GIFTS
Fountain Pens, Pencils and Leather Goods
WEDDING GIFTS
You will find just what you want in our Gift Department
DAVIS & NYE, Inc.
60 BANK STREET

Wedding and Graduation Gifts
Pictures, Lamps, Mirrors, Fountain Pens, Movie Cameras
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

Celebrate with us our
45th Birthday Event
the entire month of June
MUSLER Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Graduation and Wedding GIFTS
Fine Jewelry and Silverware
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.
New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4252

WHITNEY'S
Summerland of Furniture
NOW OPEN
Fourth Floor

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
SPORT SHIRTS and SLACKS for SUMMER WEAR

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Auburn 3646-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

PAINTS—WALLPAPER
Garden Trellis, Arbors, Bird Baths, Gazing Globes, Vases
Smith & Pearson, Inc.
Phone 21 Auburn

TRAUB'S FURNITURE STORE
40-46 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Specializing in
Wedding Flowers and Decorations
PRESTON'S, Flowers
28 Genesee Street
Auburn, N. Y. Phone 801

Ready-to-Wear
for Women and Children
SUMMER ACCESSORIES
Bags, Gloves, White Slips and Non-Run Panties
REEDS
107 GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.

CHATFIELD'S
Cleaners—Dyers
Phone 1797
1 Mary Street, Auburn, N. Y.

In Auburn
It's
THE BIG STORE

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

Quality for Men
Clothing—Shirts—Ties
Shoes—Hats—Sportswear
"EGBERTS"
Auburn

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

NEW YORK

BALDWIN



NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Outdoor Furniture
Complete assortment of Gliders, Steel, Wood, Rattan Chairs, Colorful Tables, Umbrellas, Lawn Swings and Porch Rugs
THE FAIR STORE

V...— SPA
52 Main Street
Fine Restaurant
Home of *Liberty Ice Cream*
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
The Lawrence Paint Co.
Binghamton
Johnson City
Endicott

JUNE BRIDES AND GRADUATES
have been shopping this store hoping that someone would send that silver set, those tall glass tumblers, the smart pen and pencil set, a fine leather picture frame, and a hundred other things to delight the heart of a bride, a groom or a graduate.

McLEAN'S
Summer Shoes for Men
Florsheim Bostonians
Johnston & Murphy
Dr. Locke Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251





Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

hilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
Excellent Meals
DINNERS 75c and 95c
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
LUNCHEON 40c-60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY

THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"S&H" GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 0796

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

(Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.20
75c Discount C. O. D.
Price subject to change without notice



Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600



HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 3545 WA 4600

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6108

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

FLOWERS . . .
JUNE WEDDINGS ANNIVERSARIES AND GRADUATIONS
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310



The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

CORTLAND



H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main St.

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Complete Line of Building Materials
43 E. Court St. Cortland | Phone Homer or Cortland 52 | Grove St. Homer

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
S. S. Pierce Co.
The Quality Grocer
Fruits and Vegetables
224-04 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-1571

ELMIRA



Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
H. M. VOEHL CO.
2135 MOTT AVENUE
Phone: Far Rockaway 7-2425—7-2726

Far Rockaway 7-2838
A. ABRAMSON
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Licensed Plumber for New York City and Nassau County
Oil Burners and Stokers Installed
1116 Regina Boulevard

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
For the
"Bride and Graduate"
Wedding Decorations—Bouquets
Cut Flowers—Corsages
Dalsimer — Florist
FAR ROCKAWAY—CEDARHURST

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____

MC-3

NEW YORK

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445



Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2
BO. 8-1116 Est. 1926

FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Sales—Service
Radio—Electrical Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

Have You Problem Hair?



See ANTHONY and JEAN
Hairdressers
Established Since 1924
72-44 Austin St. BO. 8-1221

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens



Marthe
Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

Flowers for the June Bride
KOOPMANNS FLORIST, INC.
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

FREEPORT

Flowers
For Graduation
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. MERRICK RD. PH. FREE. 2435

DANZIGER
70 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
VACATION LUGGAGE
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
SPORTING GOODS

WILLIAM A. MOSER MANUFACTURING JEWELER
ESTABLISHED 1890
63 SO. MAIN STREET PH. FREE. 2-R
FINE JEWELRY AND WATCHES
GRADUATION GIFTS THAT PLEASE

GLOVERSVILLE

AWNINGS
"Taylor made"
Estimates and samples furnished
N. A. TAYLOR CO.
49 Bleecker St. Phone 2350-J

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Gruen Watches
Gifts for Graduation
A. D. Norton Co.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

FLAGS
SERVICE FLAGS
FLAG POLES
FLAG HOLDERS
Cowles Brown & Co.

THE NEW FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
All White and Brown and White are here
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 N. MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695
Tel. Great Neck 174 Free Parking

NEMETH'S
Quality Meats
Orders Promptly Delivered
120 Middle Neck Road

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



FRANKLIN · SHOPS INC.
Greater Long Island's Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

Gifts for All Occasions



SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Main Street, near Fulton Avenue

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
Main Street (next State Theatre)

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA



ATWATER'S
Grocers
111 E. State Street
Phone 2761

JACKSON HEIGHTS

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

PERMANENT WAVE
Styled at
ART HAIRDRESSERS
40-14 83rd Street HA. 4-7467

Queens Retail Furrier
BILL SIOTKAS
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

M. ROGOS, Jeweler
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Gifts for Graduation and June Brides
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
37-04 82ND STREET

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Shelton's
FOR ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOP
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

NOW is the time to put your FURS in COLD STORAGE
John Fur
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Republic 9-0400 89-67 164th St., Jamaica

Refresh Your Rooms
At a moderate cost, quality upholstering, mattress renovating, and made to order draperies, slip covers, living room suites.
MANCHESTER UPHOLSTERING CO.
89-64 165 Street REpublic 9-6630
8 doors north of Jamaica Ave.
Estab. 1912 House of Honest Values

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's



Cor. Grand and Locust Street
Fleetwood, N. Y.
Next to A&P Super Market MO 8-1890
ALEXANDER
The HAIRDRESSER
Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Latest and Best in Wearables for Women and Misses, Economically Priced at
STERN'S
81 Water Street Newburgh

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guaranteed
PIANO
Tuning
BAUMER

We Telegraph Flowers
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 2-3610—2-3688

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein Block Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
(Free parking opp.)

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
A GOWN SHOP OF DISTINCTION
Sportswear
Daytime and Evening Gowns
NEw Rochelle 2-6017
611 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue



Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.



"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist



SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, we appreciate your yellow slips
SOL. CHARAK
JEWELER
Ideal Gifts for Graduation
7218 THIRD AVE. SH. 8-6620

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
(Continued)

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

In the very ♡ of Town



JIMMY
Hairdresser
Permanents $5 to $7.50
33 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Open 10-7 LO. 5-3511

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

ST. GEORGE

DAN'S BEAUTY SALON
57 Bay Street Gib. 7-8611
HAIR STYLIST
formerly with John Wanamaker
A beauty aid for every beauty need.

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 8-2838 HERMAN GLASSER

PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

—AT—
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
Junc. Routes 44 and 55

City Auto Body Works, Inc.
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment
745 Main Street Phone 3344

Wedding Gowns..... 19.98 up
Bridesmaid's Dresses.... 10.98 up
Summer Frocks..... 2.98 up
—Sportswear—
Defense Workers' Outfits
BAUER'S
260 Main Street

If It's Made of Rubber, We "Had" It!
Fishing Tackle, Tennis, Golf, Camp Supplies, Croquet, Archery Sets, Hammocks, Picnic Jugs, Baskets.
SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Since 1932 Phone 1856

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Pick up the phone and call 2500 Poughkeepsie. Ask for
LUCY LUCKEY
She will personally fill your orders and give them prompt and careful attention.
Luckey Platt & Company

TROPICAL WORSTED
SUITS
21.50 to $50
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
The Home of Good Clothes

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S and W
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

PECK BROOKS, Inc.
offers
Town and Country Clothes
• Suits • Dresses
• Sweaters • Skirts
44 Raymond Ave., Vassar Bank Bldg.

It's going to be a STAY-AT-HOME SUMMER and WALLACE'S is prepared to make it a pleasant summer for you.
WALLACE CO.



Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

QUEENS VILLAGE

Domestic Paint Co.
Wallpaper—Art Supplies
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
89-61 165TH ST., JAMAICA

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens County"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KARGMAN'S SPRING SALE!
MIRRORS — PICTURES
COLUMBIA VENETIAN BLINDS
WINDOW SHADES
104-21 Jamaica Ave. CL. 3-1600

Virginia 9-1426 Established 1910
C. FRANCIS JOHANSEN
SKILLFUL
WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING
104-40 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

Serve America On Active Feet
Defense Shoes By Walk-Over



Tolley's
115-15 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

EMRUS HAIRDRESSERS
Phone Virginia 7-3042
The Salon of Distinction
Stylists
MISS EMILY, MR. VINCENT
118-12 JAMAICA AVENUE
Formerly of Fifth Avenue

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

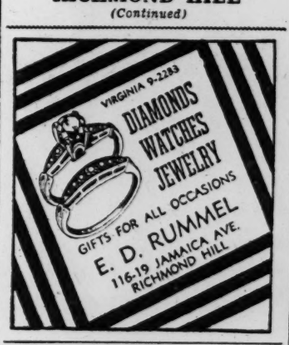
GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners Banquets
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph Virginia 9-4330 4331 and 4332

CARL KOEHLER
FURNITURE
Quality Bedroom, Dinette, Bedding, Living Room
RUGS
107-05 Jamaica Avenue

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)



JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
Jamaica Ave., Corner 110th Street
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS
Richmond Hill's Most Complete Housefurnishing Store
POSNER'S
Housefurnishing and Gifts
Window Shades—Venetian Blinds
Oil Cloth
Cleveland 3-6075 115-06 Jamaica Ave.

A. Dahmen
Flowers for All Occasions
115-14 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 9-9497

Printing
Rodger-Palliser Press
Incorporated
8680 102nd Street Tel. Vi. 9-3485

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

Put your best food forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR



TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

20 years of fair dealing
EAST SIDE AUTO PARTS
New and used replacement PARTS
Cars bought for dismantling
545 Broadway Monroe 6930

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon Dinner
12 to 2 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner
12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Rochester New York
STONE 7384

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 9-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear



Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2340

Refined Homelike Atmosphere
Torii Tea Room
93 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE

Keep in Trim Swim



Here are all the exciting suits you'll need for more fun in the sun!
In Satin, Jersey or Cotton Fleeces $5.98
Jantzen ..... $4.95 to $8.95
Other styles ..... $3.98 up
Swim Caps—Bathing Bags—Beach Shoes
Mead's — Scarsdale
POPHAM ROAD

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner 1:00-2:30
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
Hartsdale, New York
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Manhattan Quality Grocer
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

BOOKS * CARDS
Circulating Library
All the Newest Books
Scarsdale Book Shop, Inc.
12 Harwood Court Tel. Scars. 3025



HARWOOD BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Hairdressing
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Room 223 Phone Sc. 5777

V. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
Call Larchmont 2-0429
Cleaning • Dyeing • Storage
138 Boston Post Road Larchmont, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Barneys
for
FURNITURE

Walk-Over Shoes



For Women..... $6.95 and up
For Men..... $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Our Summer collection of suits, coats, dresses, millinery, sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
335 STATE STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Clothiers and Furnishers
359 STATE STREET
Society Brand Clothes and Dobbs Hats

ST. ALBANS
We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD
ST ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So Warren opp Onondaga Hotel

Roth Jewelry Co.
121 East Washington Street
Hamilton—Elgin Watches
Registered Jeweler A. G. S.

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-509 N. Salina St.
325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

EMILY MUNDY'S BOOKSHOP
Books for Graduating Gifts
420 S. WARREN ST. TEL. 2-7004

The Tea Kettle Dining Room
Ada Maltby Mantle, Prop.
Breakfast—Luncheon Dinner
Free Parking
501 E. Genesee Street

TROY
EST. 1822 Broughton's ROTH, INC.
FURS—Apparel for Women
NEW LOCATION
Corner Fourth and Fulton Streets
TROY, N. Y.

Dependable Furs
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord & Tann
404 Fulton Street

UTICA
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

PITTSBURGH WALLHIDE
in Colors approved by
Colonial Williamsburg Incorp.
Redecorate with lasting beauty. Use Authentic Approved Colors
Paint—Paper—Glass for every purpose
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14 Elizabeth St. Phone 4-5175

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
At a Saving with
DEPENDABLE COMPANIES
GUY BASILE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

NEW YORK
WATERTOWN

We Loan Money
To Home Owners and those contemplating the purchase of a home. To Individuals to meet emergencies.
THE NORTHERN NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
A MARINE MIDLAND BANK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SEWING IS
SEW EASY!
Come to Empsall's and find out HOW easy sewing can be . . . Miss Mildred Hanley, McCall stylist, will be here Friday and Saturday, June 5 and 6, for your free consultation.
Empsall's

Good Lubrication
Have your car Spring-Conditioned NOW
GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.
302 North Massey Street Phone 857
NU-BLUE SUNOCO — MacMILLAN RING-FREE OIL

WHITE PLAINS
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Stamp Notes

Writing-Up Your Collection

The expression "Writing-Up Your Collection" signifies the printing, lettering, typing or writing in of the date of issue, the name, perforation, watermark and other important facts regarding the stamps. Most of these essential facts may be found in the catalogue.

Many of the stamps commemorate some special event or person and the collector may wish to incorporate in his write-ups information incident to the history of the event or person the stamp or issue may commemorate. The write-up should not be too lengthy, but should provide enough information to make it descriptive and interesting.

Should the collector not be skilled enough to produce neat hand-lettering he may use a typewriter for the purpose. After the stamps have been arranged and their positions lightly marked on the page, the sheet or page is then inserted in the typewriter and the information neatly typed in. After this has been done the page is ready for the stamps.

In planning the album be consistent in your work. Do not start with typing and end up with hand-lettering or start with sparse information and end up "expansively encylopedic." Adopt a policy as to page headings, marginal spacings and inter-stamp spacing, and adhere to these closely throughout the album.

Your pages may be framed in simple border designs, depending on your skill as a draughtsman. A simple design is more effective than a decorative one or one of elaborate detail. This, however, is a matter of personal taste and skill.

Remember that care will enhance the value of your collection and will make a more pleasing appearance when shown to friends than does a collection hastily and carelessly put together. **F. L. W.**

Millions for Unused Stamps

The Philatelic Agency in Washington sold $2,340,000 worth of stamps during the past fiscal year—stamps that are never to be used for postage, because they are now in the hands of philatelists.

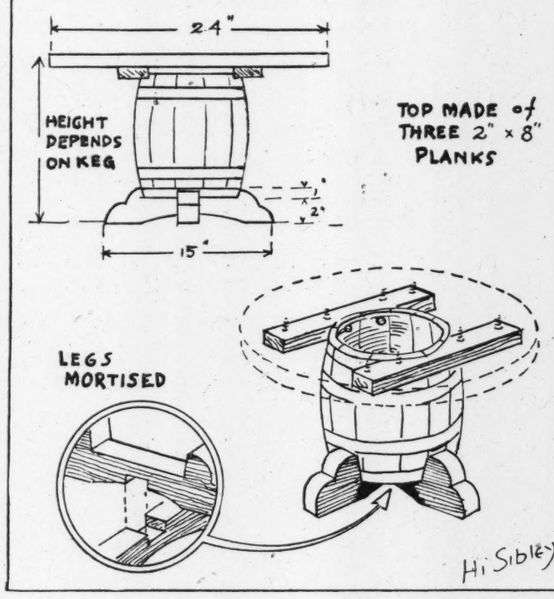
The Philatelic Agency employs 40 persons and handles 70 different varieties of postage stamps.

During the year the postoffice department sold 13,000,000,000 stamps, an average of 100 for every person in the United States. These stamps, if placed side by side, would encircle the world eight times.

The number of post cards printed amounted to 1,800,000,000.

Make It Yourself

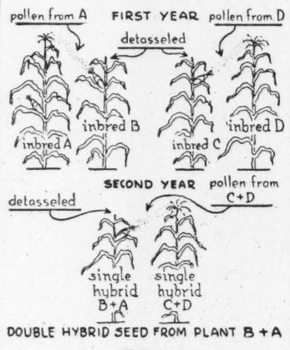
NAIL-KEG TABLE



Did You Ever Wonder

How Hybrid Corn Is Developed?

Hybrid seed corn is "made" by the carefully controlled crossing of specially bred stocks. The first step in producing a hybrid is to obtain pure breeding lines of a good variety of ordinary or open pollinated corn. This is accomplished



by inbreeding—putting bags over the tassels and silks and hand-pollinating the silks in each case with pollen from the same plant.

Inbreeding is continued for from six to eight years, until the lines breed true. All inbred lines are poor producers, tending to short stalks, small ears, and irregularly shaped grains. Consequently, they cannot be used directly for producing a crop of corn. They are, however, the basic material from which good hybrids are developed.

After inbred lines have been established, the next step is to test them by crossing one with another, and determining which combination is best by means of field trials.

A cross between two unrelated inbred lines is called a "single hybrid." A good single hybrid may produce good yields of grain and silage, but is generally unsatisfactory for commercial use because the shape of the kernels is so irregular as to make the seed very difficult to plant.

Crossing good single hybrids results in what is known as a "double hybrid," and commercial hybrid seed is generally double hybrid corn. There is also a seed known as "three-way hybrid." It is produced by pollinating a single hybrid with an unrelated inbred line, with the result that it is made up of three unrelated inbred lines.

Double hybrids are produced in special crossing fields. Such fields must be properly isolated from all other stands of corn. First one row of one type of single hybrid is planted, then four rows of a different single hybrid, continuing to alternate one row of the first type to four rows of the second throughout the field.

The tassels on all the stalks of the four-row type of single hybrid are removed so that those plants are pollinated only by pollen from the single rows with which they alternate. Commercial seed is obtained only from the detasseled rows.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

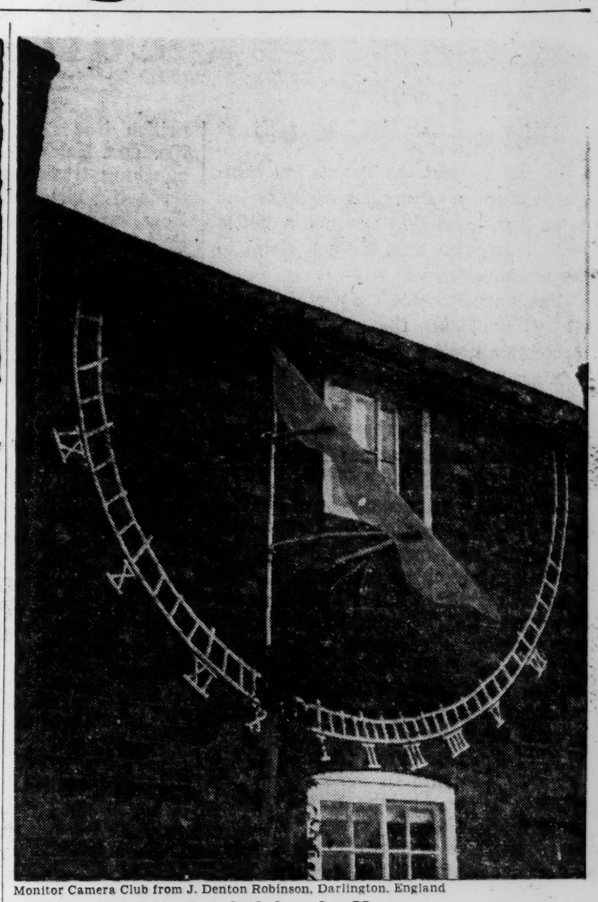


Motion Picture Halted For Soldier's Wife

Stafford, Eng.

The wife of a British soldier serving abroad was planning how to eke out her own and her small boy's rations in order to give two Tommies and two Waafs a good Christmas dinner. Her guests were coming to spend the day with her and although it would not be quite the same as having Christmas in their own homes, she determined to do her best to make them happy in spite of the fact that the last news she had received of her husband was that he had been taken prisoner at Halfaya Pass.

Then came word in January that the soldier was in the area retaken by the British Forces, and at the same time a neighbor ran in to say she had actually seen his picture in a war film that was being shown in the town. It didn't take more than a few minutes to reach the picture house, but when the soldier's wife arrived there it was only to hear that the film had been taken off. However, there was still a chance that it might be shown elsewhere. On reaching another cinema house she was told the day and hour when the war film would be shown. Furthermore, when the precise moment arrived, the manager of the cinema thoughtfully arranged to halt the film for a few seconds so that she could have a good look at the picture of her bearded husband laughing at her from the screen.



Monitor Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, England

Sundial for the Home

This unique timing device was discovered by our Camera Club member on the wall of a cottage at Scaton Ross, Yorkshire.

In Lighter Vein

Even Now?

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, but November
Hath but one, as every section
Of our great land looks toward
Election.

H. G. W. S.

Evidence

Victim: "What did you say this meat was?"

Waiter: "Spring lamb."

Victim: "I believe you. I've been chewing on one of the springs for an hour!"—Link-Belt News.

Intrigued

Father: "I thought you weren't going to write to young Henderson."

Daughter: "I didn't until he had written me at least a dozen times.'

Father: "And why did you finally write?"

Daughter: "He left a page out of his last letter and I had to write and ask what it was about."

A Verse for Today . . .

A time to rend, and a time to sew; a time to keep silence, and a time to speak.—ECCLES. 3:7

Brevities

Montgomery Advertiser: There is the season of the year when the amateur gardener begins to wonder why his plants don't look like those in the seed catalogue.

Boston Herald: You might think the government agencies which are so smart about putting up ceilings could do something about cutting down the overhead, too.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Put-Up Job*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Wonder Uncle Sam Wants You to Buy Bonds!*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Two Explorers Outwitted*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fighting the Sea Wolves

In one respect the submarine campaign is the most serious battle of the war. And candidly it is not a battle which America thus far can claim to be winning.

President Roosevelt a fortnight ago voiced confidence that the problem of protection against Axis submarines "is being solved," but he admitted that "we are confronted with a serious shortage of ships to carry the essentials of war" and that the submarines "have taken a heavy toll."

That toll continues unabated. Within five days the United States Navy Department has announced the loss of seventeen merchant vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean Sea, bringing the total since the start of the war to 239. Besides ship and cargo nearly every one of these sinkings has meant a loss of from one to forty men and a story of hardship for the survivors.

Ship construction is mounting at a record pace both in America and in Great Britain, but the United States now must make up for the lost shipyard capacity of many of its smaller allies, and apparently the launching rate has not yet caught up with overall losses.

In any event it would be a ghastly business merely to try to feed new merchant ships and crews into the maw of the Axis faster than its submarines could send them to the bottom. These ships must be given protection by naval activity that will sink the submarines or at least take a toll of them out of proportion to their successes against Allied shipping.

At present the most important shipments are getting through. They are going by convoys, such as that which lately arrived in Murmansk though not without some losses by air attack. On other routes, to Britain, Australia, and the Near East, the goods are being delivered with less molestation. But still more cargo bottoms and escort craft are needed, since equipment destined for foreign fronts is piling up on American wharves. This is the crucial aspect of the battle; for while mass production of weapons is now being achieved, there must be mass delivery to give them military effect.

While most available escort vessels are seeing the convoys through, the supply of patrol craft for home waters and the guarding of ordinary coastal shipping is spread so thin as to afford little more than "token protection." In a measure this loss is being consciously taken as part of the cost of delivering men and materials to the front.

Some of the more informed proposals for reducing that cost look toward the mass production of small surface patrol vessels, increased use of existing private boats for this purpose, greater provision of "baby blimps" for air patrol work, more genuinely unified operational commands along the coast, and more complete civilian compliance with dimout requests or regulations.

All these measures and probably others should be pushed with utmost speed and vigor. Eventually, air bombings such as at Rostock and Saint Nazaire will reach German submarine building and operational bases. But to accomplish that, the anti-submarine attack in the Atlantic must be sufficient to assure that heavy supplies will continue to reach the R. A. F. bases of operation.

Congress has just heard that more than 100 combat ships will have been launched by the Navy by the end of this year. This should make a great difference in the depredations by the submarine wolf packs. In fact, the Navy must beat the submarine menace if land offensives are to succeed.

Libyan Checkers

The battle in Libya is more like checkers than like chess. To force the enemy to retreat is heartening, to get him in a tight corner is helpful. But the mere taking of territory where territory will not sustain human life, let alone support a war machine, does not spell victory. One is never sure of having checkmated one's opponent; the point of the game is to destroy his forces.

Reports from the African front indicate no over-optimism among the British fighters there. They know that they face a most resourceful desert fighter in the Nazi Marshal Rommel. They do not forget that victory has seemed near in the past, but that Nazi forces finally eluded their pursuers and ran away to come back strengthened for the fight another day.

The Nazis early this week appeared to have driven into a trap back of the British line from the coast to Bir Hacheim. But they succeeded later in punching two holes in that line through which to bring up supplies. Now Rommel is reported hammering at Free French and Indian forces at Bir Hacheim in an attempt to cut off British forces which have already moved some forty miles westward, and to make feasible another assault on Tobruk.

There was good reason for the encouragement felt in Britain by recent reports from Libya. Evidently British forces there were well prepared for Rommel's offensive. They had, moreover, been able to foresee his strategy and therefore to forestall it. Now, once more, he is battling desperately to turn his reverses into gains and no one knows better than the British on the African front how skillfully and doggedly he may be expected to conduct his campaign at this critical moment.

Dutch Harbor

How swiftly we get new geography lessons these days! And how far do these Japanese admirals spread themselves! By attacking the Aleutian Islands they shift the scene of war in the Pacific 8,000 to 10,000 miles from the Bay of Bengal and the Coral Sea.

By the time this is read enough may be known about these attacks to disclose the Japanese purpose clearly. So far they look like forays designed to test American defenses in Alaska or forestall attack from the North. Like any offensive, they enjoy the advantages of surprise and of making the defender prepare at many points.

What follows the Dutch Harbor raids should soon show whether they herald a real offensive against Alaska, a diversion, or a reconnaissance foray. Manifestly launched from aircraft carriers, the attacks could be advance notices such as preceded landing in the Philippines and the Dutch Indies. But for any real invasion it would appear necessary for the Japanese to move soon to make the approach to Alaska secure. This would require the long-expected attack on Siberia. Without that, raids on Alaska are likely to be merely raids.

Certain distance factors place Japan at a disadvantage for an invasion of Alaska although landings might be simple on a far-flung coastline. From Seattle or Spokane, Dutch Harbor is only about 1,700 miles. Reinforcements, particularly air reinforcements, can go quickly and by protected routes. On present information the attack appears to have more connection with Tokyo's plans about Siberia.

Two-Way Lend-Lease

The statement of Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, is a useful reminder that the United States has no monopoly on "aid to the Allies," but is itself the recipient of many essentials from other United Nations. American troops in many parts of the world are getting transport, food, equipment and other facilities from Allies. The British and Russians are furnishing inventions and technical information on weapons tested in the war.

Through the simple machinery of lend-lease much of this aid to America can be used to cancel the obligations which other countries have incurred in the United States. Not only will lend-lease obviate some of the difficulties of the war-debts situation which complicated the last peace, but it facilitates the pooling of United Nations resources in a most efficient manner for the war effort. Especially does it help to avoid unnecessary transfers of material which increase the transport problem.

The advantages of this mutuality are so great that some economists are hoping that the system can become the nucleus for a freer economic world in the post-war period. The reciprocity idea certainly should have peacetime uses. Lend-lease ought to short-cut some debt and tariff difficulties. But no financial device will suffice unless the peoples learn better the fundamental advantages of freer trade and appreciate that in peace as in war a willingness to help each other makes for the good of all.

The Lady Next Door fixes the beginning of summer as the time when the slip covers go on the furniture, but her husband says it's when strawberry shortcake graduates into cherry pie.

Hollywood columnists predict that the double-feature programs will be extinct by September 1. Don't tell us that means cutting the price of admission in half!

Two Years From Dunkirk

. . . I may say that as the year advances German cities, harbors and centers of war production will be subjected to an ordeal whose like has never been experienced by any country in continuity, severity or magnitude.

These are words of Winston Churchill. They are not happy words, though one does not doubt that the British Prime Minister was naturally beaming when he began his address of June 2 in the House of Commons. This passage was a continuation of the inventory of "blood, toil, tears and sweat" that he promised the British people when he took office.

Yet well may the Prime Minister have beamed, well may the Commons have cheered, to say and to hear how the job Britain undertook alone just two years ago was getting on. Could speaker or audience fail to feel the memory of another early June day, and another speech? Did any not recall the "miracle of deliverance" from Dunkirk —how it lifted their hearts even while a terrible awareness of their danger tautened the grim alertness of every Briton?

People in France were at that moment writing "finis" to Britain's proud history. Even among Britain's friends in other parts of the world were many who shook their heads, or said, "wait and see" in a noncommittal voice. A few held to a faith that what seemed impossible would yet be brought to pass.

Looking back from this day to that, one feels it was bound to turn out this way. Looking back from Mr. Churchill's latest report to the Commons to the speech he delivered on June 4, 1940, one senses in part why it had to be this way. Remember?—"We shall not flag or fail, we shall go on to the end"—

> We shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in fields and in streets, we shall fight in hills; we shall never surrender.

News winging across the Channel as the second anniversary of the Dunkirk epic rolled round was to be read two years ago in those tenacious phrases. It was bound to be this way.

Mirror of World Opinion

Nothing to Do With Winning War

It can hardly be argued that intoxicants as a beverage are essential. On the contrary, I feel that rather than promote efficiency in the individual, liquor is a detriment. There never was a greater need for clear-headed, sustained, uninterrupted application to duty. If anything meddles with that, it should go out of our national life. As Curtin of Australia said the other day: "Brawn and brain come before bets and beer."

I am not as a citizen to be influenced by the profits made by the various treasuries from the liquor business. In fact, the increase in these profits convinces me that much wealth is being diverted to a purpose which has nothing to do with the winning of the war.

In common with other Canadians I was impressed with the courage shown by our soldiers at Hong Kong and Singapore, but I was not impressed with the stories of drinking in the Raffles club, with the enemy at the very gate. . . .

The old straw man of the bootlegger will be thrown up. Are we soft and decadent as Hitler suggests? Are we prepared to deal with a law-breaker of this class in such a time as this? A fine for a convicted bootlegger with prohibition would be entirely out of line. If he were convicted he should do at least a year in jail. We would either mean business or we would not.—M. A. MACPHERSON, K. C., as quoted in *The Leader-Post*, Regina, Sask.

Sabotage!

Splendid is the word for it when we hear about a USO party with 600 men in uniform in attendance and not the slightest evidence of liquor in the entire crowd. On the other hand, there are ugly stories of what some of our uniformed men have done when intoxicated—incidents that cannot be disbelieved.

The government itself has pointed out the large percentage of selectees who are unfit for military service, yet we deliberately lower the fitness of countless others by selling them liquor.

Traitors are jailed for sabotaging armament and rightly so. Yet the liquor interests sabotage our fighting men and get paid for it!

Let's quit spending money for liquor and spend it to lick Hitler.

Let's quit converting precious foodstuffs into [beverage] alcohol. There are plenty of starving peoples who need food.

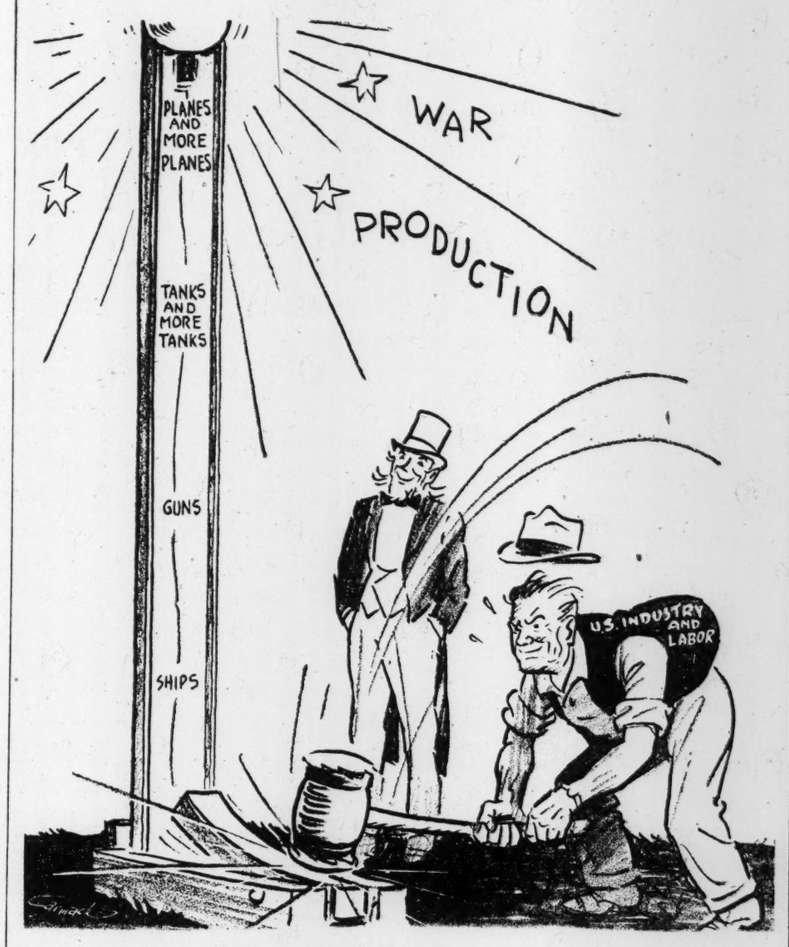
Let's play fair with our men in uniform, the finest body of fighting men in the world. Let's give them the best possible chance to protect themselves and our nation.

Let's stop the liquor traffic.—*Goodwill News*, Compton, Calif.

Plans in the Making

The Twentieth Century Fund has been making a survey. It reports that 100 groups are making studies of postwar planning. There are 35 government and 33 private agencies; 11 industrial and financial organizations, 16 trade associations and 7 transportation agencies now planning postwar policies.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Ringing the Bell



"The Real Start of War in the Pacific"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor is a letter from Hollywood which suggests that the war with Japan really started in 1913 when California passed a law forbidding the owning of real estate by Japanese.

Of course, you can always avoid war by acceding to the demands of the invaders. Stalin could have avoided war with Hitler if he had handed over the oil and other valuable resources of the Ukraine Hitler wanted. China could have avoided war with Japan if she had handed over her Provinces for settlement by the Japanese.

Had drastic action not been taken in the year 1913 by California and other Western States, a substantial part of our Western coast would now be owned by Japanese.

The war did not start in 1913. It started long before that when the short-sighted policy was adopted of permitting the Japanese to enter, to bring over their "picture brides," and to gain a foothold. Orientals cannot be assimilated. They should not have been admitted in the first place.

San Francisco — JOHN F. GRAHAM

Evacuation of Japanese

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here are ten pertinent facts regarding the evacuation of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast:

1. There are 112,000 Japanese, of whom 71,000 are native American citizens.
2. Most of the others are over 50 years old, having come to this country before 1908, the year of the "Gentlemen's Agreement."
3. Many are Christians, and there are Japanese clergymen and churches.
4. They have always been a law-abiding, useful element in the community and well liked by their neighbors and employers.
5. Neither prior to nor since December 7 has there been any sabotage by them either on the coast or in Honolulu. (See the report of Honolulu Chief of Police Gabrielson, cabled March 14 to the Tolan committee.)
6. This enforced evacuation has entailed heavy financial loss to them.
7. It will mean also loss to our own country of much production from their magnificent farms, etc. Their total wealth was $500,000,000, and some $60,000,000 worth of produce has gone to Los Angeles alone.
8. The demand for this indiscriminate, wholesale evacuation came from (a) their economic competitors, especially the Associated Farmers; (b) politicians seeking to win approval from their constituency; (c) the press under the pressure from groups (a) and (b); and (d) the American Legion.
9. This evacuation has been directed against the Japanese but not against the Germans and Italians, also enemy aliens.
10. The Japanese Government is doubtless gloating over this wholesale cruelty and discrimination, using it to good effect in their propaganda, stressing the point that the white race despises non-whites and that Asia had better be governed by and for Asiatics.

Boston — (REV.) GEORGE L. PAINE

California's Anti-Alien Land Act

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you published a letter titled "May 3, 1913—The Real Start of War in Pacific," regarding the California Anti-Alien Land Act of 1913.

The point of the letter seems to be that excluding Japanese from land ownership in California contributed largely to Japan's recent attack on us. Are we to believe the situation would be better had California allowed more Japanese to buy up vast tracts of land? True, exclusion, including the so-called Exclusion Act of 1924 restricting immigration, was an affront to Japan, but Japan had long cast eyes on California as an area for expansion. Considering the fecundity of the Japanese race, it is reasonable to assume that the census reports might ere long have shown a preponderance of Japanese.

If it be true, as some historians assert, that Japan has periodically pursued a policy of aggressive expansion over hundreds of years, are there grounds for believing we could forever have avoided coming to grips with her? China's experience seems to show that an aggressive Japan, searching for lands in which to spill her ever-expanding population (a high birth rate being encouraged by the Government there), is not satisfied with "peaceful invasion." H. W.

Boston

From a Japanese Evacuee

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Possibly you will be interested in the following letter from a Japanese gardenia grower who was recently evacuated. James Wong is the Chinese nurseryman who has taken over her place.

Dear Miss Brown:

How are you? I hope Mother's Day business was very good for you. Are the Wongs treating you right? I'm sure they are.

Here I am settled in a two room horse-stall. It's not as bad as it sounds. We cleaned the place, put up curtains and laid linoleums; so even a stable looks comfortable.

We eat in a dining room which holds 400 people—200 in a room separated by the kitchen. Our breakfast is 7 a. m., lunch 11:15 and supper 4:45. There are eight at a table. We are served by waiters and are always welcome to second helpings. We do not have to wait at all and we get a variety of food.

We are able to have visitors from outside; so James Wong stops to talk to us every day and brings us whatever we want on his way back from the market. Visiting hours are 10 a. m. to 12 and 1 p. m. to 4 p. m.

This place is so big I have to walk around 10 miles a day, the only exercise I get.

I am enjoying my vacation, so is Brother and Mother. I think Dad will come and visit us soon. Y. I.

This letter shows plainly how easy it is for all of us to live happily together when we are taught that all are "created free and equal." MARY R. BROWN

Redwood City, Calif.

Far-Eastern Face Saving?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the Anti-Alien Land Act of 1913 was the cause of the attack on Pearl Harbor, December, 1941, what was the cause of Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, just three years before? And I should like to know also what "face losing" or humiliating thing had China perpetrated to have given Japan an excuse for the "China incident"? H. F.

Brewster, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

We Were Isolationists

By a Voice From the Corn Belt

Our Town lies in the heart of the great Midwestern farming country, and before last December was considered outstandingly isolationist even in a region dedicated to what was called "minding our own business." Even then, of course, there were many exceptions to this way of thinking, and many who hoped most ardently that we might avoid becoming involved in the war and the far-reaching responsibility that would follow it realized that this was not likely to be possible. There were few voices raised against conscription and the armament program; for, we said, if a prairie fire is headed toward a man's house, there is a chance that it may burn itself out, or that the wind may shift, but it is a wise precaution, also, to set a backfire.

Fifteen minutes of December 7 put us all in one camp so completely that we can scarcely remember, now, what went before. But in passing it should be recorded that most of our former isolationists were sincere patriots, who need not apologize too much for their attitude. They felt that we were leaving a safe harbor, customs and dreams that had been good, to embark on perilous seas in the company of many whose ways are not our ways. But we are the children of the pioneers, and once we have set out, even if we were shoved a bit on the gangplank, it is not our habit to look back. We see our implied responsibilities as we could not have seen them in 1917, and if we do not cheer overmuch, that does not mean that we are not thoughtful and in deadly earnest.

* * *

It may be that the absence of cheering and parading has created a wrong impression and given rise to the now familiar charge of "indifference" and "lethargy." We are not indifferent or lethargic. Our Red Cross and Community Chest quotas are oversubscribed, and when the Red Cross mobile unit came down from the State capital, far more blood donors volunteered than could be handled. We have sent large amounts of money, clothing, and bedding to England. We have subscribed generously to the China and Russian Relief, to the U. S. O. and a dozen other relief and service agencies. We have a day nursery for the children of working mothers, maintained by this community of approximately 20,000 population. The other day a local service sorority made a gift of $500 to help in the upkeep of this nursery. We have an active membership in the League of Women Voters, with special emphasis placed on the present study of international relations.

Nor have we neglected to think of the safety of our own citizens. We have air-raid wardens, although we feel that the likelihood of our being bombed is far less than that of a tornado visiting the town.

Boys from this community were at Pearl Harbor and on Bataan. The local papers print letters from Australia and Ireland to the home folk. This town is the seat of the State university, and while the students have not rushed to enlist, as they did in 1917, they are ready to serve at any time and in any way they may be called upon. There is a sober feeling that they, and whatever skills they have, may be needed more later than now; if not in the fighting, then in the equally unpredictable peace to follow.

* * *

We have bought bonds freely and, frankly, we would buy more if we knew more definitely what Congress intended doing about taxes. The constant veering of the winds in Washington has made us wary—we had almost said weary—although we try to be patient in the realization that government has a heavy task to do.

There has been the utmost cheerfulness about such rationing as we have had, and a feeling that it has been fairly administered. It had better be, too, especially as to tires, for any taint of chiseling in so serious a matter would be met with short tempers. We have not been made happy by the X-card incident in Congress.

This has been about Our Town, but it is also about Every Town in this region. We have been reluctant to accept the burden of world affairs, knowing that it is no light one, but having had it thrust upon us, our attitude toward it is not frivolous. We in the Corn Belt have always been regarded as a bit heavy and somber, and that is our mood now. Let no one be deceived into thinking that there is not hard force and determination behind that mood.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.... $12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months.. $6.00 — One month....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.